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CHERRY BRANDY.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 50,252—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894.

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PRICE 8 ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fair Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Places of interest along the Coast, Posts and Telegraphic information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.



DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	SATURDAY. 2 P.M.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	22nd Dec.
A.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	29th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	5th Jan.
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	12th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	19th "
B.L. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	26th "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Feb.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	2nd Mar.
P.&.O. SUTLEJ	4205	800	W. J. Nantes	9th "
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	16th "
B.M. CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	22nd "
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	30th "
B.L. ORIENTAL	5152	1200	L. Moule	6th April.
† CLYDE	4136	800	H. T. Weighell	13th "
				TUESDAY, 5 P.M.
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5152	1200	R. F. Briscoe	16th April.
				SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	F. Crewe	20th April.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	27th "
BML CALEDONIA	7558	2750	W. B. Andrews	4th May
† CLYDE	4136	0	H. T. Weighell	11th "
B.L. GANGES	4206	800	T. Creery	18th "
				FRIDAY, 5 P.M.
† THAMES	4113	800	W. A Seaton	24th May
B.L. CARTHAGE	5280	1000	M. de Horne	31st "

The Steamer marked Ex. M. is a special through steamer, to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to Brindisi and Marseilles only; Not taking Passengers for London by Long Sea route.

The steamer marked B.M.L. proceeds to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the Afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at Noon on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only Hand Packages will be received. The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage correctly labelled with Port of destination.

Passage-tickets are issued to London *via* Japan and Vancouver.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia transhipat Colombo:—

ROSETTA, 27th Dec. KAISER-I-HIND, 10th Jan.
ROHILLA, 24th January RAVENNA, 7th February.

In addition to the above, CARGO STEAMERS leave for China and Japan at frequent intervals, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 19th Nov., 1894.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,119	750	1st Jan. '95.
IMPERATRIX	G. Nicolich	4,194	750	1st Feb. '95.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, VENICE Or BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	A. Fellner	3,878	650	9th Jan. '95.
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Walluschnig.	4,409	350	9th Feb. "

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To TRIESTE Or VENICE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

RETURN TICKETS.

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 900	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 625

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Norddeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND KOBE

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	B. Vidos	4,235	360	21st Dec.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. POLLUCE to Madras, and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

C. ZANELLA,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Dec. 11th, 1894.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th January, 1895, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for four, six and twelve months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued including Railway Fares from Marseilles to London.

A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 P.M., on the Day of SAILING to convey Passengers on Board the Steamer.

A. SIMEON, Agent.
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1894-95.



MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY, beg to intimate that their HAND-BOOK, containing full particulars of the various Steamship Companies' arrangements for the Homeward Passenger Season, 1894-95, is now in course of distribution; and intending Passengers who may not have received Copies are invited to apply either to Bombay or to Calcutta, when the omission will be at once Rectified.

No charge is made for Arranging and Booking Passages, and Special Attention is given to securing the best possible Accommodation, and congenial companionship when a Cabin has to be shared.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., BOMBAY,
GRINDLAY & Co., CALCUTTA,
BANKERS AND AGENTS

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PROFESSOR JAMES DARMESTETER
(In Pamphlet form),
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To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—



FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 22nd December, at 2 p.m., or thereafter, on arrival of Incoming English Mail Steamer.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,694 tons, on the 25th Decr. at 10 a.m., calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandavie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* POREBUNDER AND CUTCH MANDAVIE.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 22nd December, at 10 a. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,536 tons, on the 20th Decr. at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah Bahrein and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KERBELA," 1,961 tons, on the 30th Decr. calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

FOR ADEN AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "PURULIA," 1,554 tons, on the 20th December, calling at Aden, Mombassa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 18th December, 1894. Agents.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

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HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

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DRESS GLOVES, TIES, AND HOSE.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Superior White Dress Gloves, 2 buttons	2 0	2 4
Extra Quality French Kid	3 0	3 6

WHITE CAMBRIC DRESS BOWS.

New Shapes to hand ..... Rs. 4-8 and Rs. 6-12 per doz.

HOSE FOR DRESS WEAR.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Pure Black Silk	7 8	8 0
Spun Silk and Embroidered Fronts	2 8	2 14

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BOMBAY & POONA.

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NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!
'XMAS CARDS!!
NEW YEAR'S CARDS!!

'Xmas Series.
Folding Series.
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From Ans. 2 to Rs. 7 each.

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HIGH CLASS
—TAILORS—
BREECHES-MAKERS,
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WE have just Unpacked a very Large Selection of CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS, consisting of all New and Novel Designs. The prices are moderately marked so as to clear off the Heavy Stock of this year.

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IMPORTERS OF NOVELTIES,
BOMBAY.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Re 1. Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-Country Commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the Yard. Single, Rs. 15. Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and very Class of Shoeing is done.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged, Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage; English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year, including Postage.

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SILVERINE BELTS AND BUCKLES.

LEATHER AND SUNDRY GOODS

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CRYSTALLIZED FRUITS, &C., &C.

TOYS! TOYS!
DOLLS! DOLLS!!
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SKIN TRICYCLE HORSES.
BOYS' CRICKET SETS.

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WINES AND SPIRITS
OF EVERY KIND AT MODERATE PRICES.

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UP-COUNTRY ORDERS PROMPTLY EXECUTED BY V.P.P.

Cards for sending Home should be purchased at once and

CHRISTMAS

Sent by an early Mail in order to reach England and America in time.

A very large and varied Stock of all the most Novel and Beautiful

Packets of one Dozen Assorted Cards will be sent to Mofussil constituents by Return or Post, on receipt of Order.

AND NEW YEAR'S CARDS.

Prices Per Packet of One Dozen Assorted Cards, 6 as., Re. 1, Re. 1-8, Rs. 2-4, Rs. 3, Rs. 3-12, and Rs. 5.

Designs in 'XMAS and NEW YEAR'S CARDS are now On View.

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SIX ANSWERS
TO
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Q.—Why are BAHADUR Cigars the Leading Brand in India?

A.
1.—BECAUSE they are Manufactured under the Supervision of EUROPEAN EXPERTS.
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3.—BECAUSE they are Loosely rolled, and draw Freely.
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THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India, revised from Official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Book-sellers and Railway Terminus.

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POCKET BINOCULAR FIELD GLASS.

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Only One Inch Thick When Closed.
Marvellously Light!
The most Useful Field Glass in Existence.
The Most Useful Companion one can Possess.
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THE MOST USEFUL IN EXISTENCE—
Suitable for all purposes.

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THIS GLASS can be Opened, Focussed, and Pocketed again in about HALF THE TIME it takes to bring the Ordinary Binoculars into use.

Complete in Soft Leather Case, Rs. 70.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

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CHRISTMAS 1894.

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'XMAS GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
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SILK MUFFLERS, A LARGE VARIETY, From Rs. 5-8.

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RUGS, SPLENDID RANGE, From Rs. 10-8.

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MANUFACTURERS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.
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H. M. THE KING OF THE Belgians, H. M. THE QUEEN REGENT of Holland. H. R. H. THE PRINCE of WALES, &c. &c.

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TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19TH DEC.,
AND
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20TH DEC.,
COMMENCING Each Day at 9-30 P.M.
Doors Open at 8 O'clock.

Tickets can be obtained at all the Clubs, Hotels, and at the principal Shops in Bombay, at Messrs. B. PHILLIP and Co., Poona, and Mr. FRAMJI, Bandora.

1st Class	Rs. 3	0
2nd Class	„ 1	0
3rd Class	„ 0	4
Season Tickets (First Class)	„ 10	0

Purchasers of First Class Tickets can Reserve seats on application to Lieut. CASSERLY, 21st Bo. I., Oval Camp Office (near the Flag Staff), between 12 Noon and 2 P.M., and 4 to 6 P.M. Only a Limited number of Seats can be Reserved.

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THE THESPIAN CLUB,
Under the Patronage and in the Presence of
H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
Will Produce on
THURSDAY, 20TH DEC., at 9-15 P.M., precisely
JEROME K. JEROME'S one-Act Play,
ENTITLED
" BARBARA, "
AND
CECIL DAY'S Musical Comedy,
" A PANTOMIME REHEARSAL. "
Box Office at SOUNDY & Co.
PRICES:

Orchestra Stalls and front row of Dress Circle	Rs. 4
Other rows of Dress Circle	„ 3
Pit Stalls	„ 2
Pit, &c.	„ 1

Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform Half Price to Back Seats.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. "MIKADO," arrived from HULL and MIDDLESBROUGH, are hereby requested to present their Bills of Lading for our Countersignature, and to take Delivery of their respective Goods from the PRINCE'S DOCK.
The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every Morning to survey Damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds.
After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any Damage whatever.
All Claims must be presented for Settlement within a Fortnight of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.
Bombay, 17th December, 1894.

SAVARESSE'S CAPSULES, SANDAL or COPAIBA.

MADE of Membrane. Free from objections to all Gelatine Capsules. Cure Urethral complaints without Stomach disturbance.
SOLD by all First-class CHEMISTS in INDIA.

JAMRAO CANAL.

TENDERS are invited before 15th January, 1895, for the Construction of about Four Million Cubic Feet of EMBANKMENT. For further particulars send Re. One and Application to
A. HILL, C.E.,
Executive Engineer, First District, Jamrao Canal, Hyderabad (Sind).

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL.

A GRAND SUBSCRIPTION BALL
WILL be held in the above well-known HOTEL, near the Byculla Railway Station, on CRISTMAS EVE. Those desiring to attend should apply for Tickets at once, as none will be sold on the Premises on the Night of the Entertainment. Supper not included in the Subscription, nor Liquors. These will be of the best, and must be paid for over the Bar.

Single Ticket for Gentleman	Rs. 3
Double Ticket for Lady and Gentleman	„ 5
Ticket for One Gentleman and Two Ladies	„ 7

N.B.—Everything Select.
Apply to the
PROPRIETOR,
Taylor's Family Hotel, Byculla.

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DAK BUNGALOW JOTTINGS.

BY ROBERT HAWTHORNE,
AUTHOR OF " FORBIDDEN FRUIT," &c.
A Series of Anglo-Indian Tales and Articles,
INCLUDING
Other People's Wives,
Done to Death,
Worship of the Female Powers,
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Corners, Private Rooms,
Men's Women and Women's Men,
Parvenues of Indian Society,
Character Sketches,
&c., &c.

THIS WILL BE the most Charming Book of the Season. To be had after the 20TH at all the Railway Bookstalls.—PRICE, Re. 1-8.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the Property and Credits of THAKER VUSSONJEE SHAMJEE, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
VELAVAHU and NAVIVAHU, Widows of the said Deceased .... Petitioners.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, KNIGHT, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 14th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
L. N. BANAJI.
The 14th Day of December, 1894.
Messrs. BHAISHANKER and KANGA, Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

VICTORIA, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith, Empress of India.
Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of SAKURCHUND DEWSEY, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, Deceased.
VALABHJI NATHOO, one of the Executors named in the Will .... Petitioner.

ALL PERSONS claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed Deceased, are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.
Witness, SIR CHARLES SARGENT, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, the 15th Day of December, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, and in the Fifty-eighth Year of Our Reign.
J. W. ORR, Registrar.
(The Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)
L. N. BANAJI.
The 15th Day of December, 1894.
Mr. JEHANGIR DORABJI, Petitioner's Attorney.

DURREES! DURREES!!

THE ELGIN MILLS, Cawnpore, supply Durrees of all colours and qualities, made of their own yarn. No extra charge for making plain stripe. Durrees to constituents' own design.
Samples free on Application.

CHRISTMAS HAMPERS.

No. I. Six Bottles	Rs.	24
No. II. do.	„	16
No. III. Twelve Bottles	„	40

CASH or by V.P.P. No Booking.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AND BEYNON & Co., Esplanade.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TIVOLI THEATRE. LONDON LYRIC COMPANY.

Manager .... SAVILLE SMITH.
25—ARTISTS—25
TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, 19TH DECR.,
Under the Patronage of
GOVERNMENT HOUSE PARTY,
(BY SPECIAL REQUEST)
" CHARLEY'S AUNT "
AND A SELECT VARIETY PROGRAMME.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20TH.—TURNED UP.
FRIDAY, 21ST.—DR. BILL.
SATURDAY, 22ND—THE SHAUGHRAUN.
MONDAY, 24TH—MY UNCLE.
WEDNESDAY, 26TH—(BOXING NIGHT),
Grand Production of G. R. Sims' Great Spectacular Play,
" THE ROMANY RYE."
Prices: Rs. 3, 2 and 1. Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, Half-price to Second and Back Seats.
Doors Open at 8-30. Performance at 9-15.
Box Office at MITCHELL & Co., Medows Street.
EDWIN FERGUSSON .... Business Manager.

BOMBAY NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT, 1894.

To meet the Convenience of those who cannot attend at Night,
AN
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE
Will be given
ON FRIDAY, 21ST DECEMBER,
COMMENCING AT 3-30 P.M.
TICKETS will be Sold at the DOORS.
PRICES:—

	Rs.	a.
1st Class	3	0
(Children)	1	0
2nd Class	1	0
3rd Class	0	4

Sailors, Soldiers, and Children, Half-price to Second- and Third Class Seats.
THIRD CLASS TICKETS (only) purchased for the 17TH 18TH, 19TH, and 20TH, will be ACCEPTED.
One BLOCK of SEATS on the West Side will be RESERVED for SCHOOL CHILDREN at a Nominal Charge of ONE ANNA.

ICES !
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WINES and SPIRITS of the best Quality,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CONFECTIONERY.
FRESH PASTRY EVERY DAY.
MORENAS & COMPANY,
GENERAL MERCHANTS, BOMBAY.

FRESH ARRIVAL PER S. S. "HORSA."
The Only
GOLD MEDAL
Given at
THE PARIS EXHIBITION, 1889,
(BRITISH SECTION)
FOR
PORTLAND CEMENT,
Has been Awarded to
FRANCIS & Co., LD.,
CEMENT MANUFACTURERS,
VAUXHALL, LONDON S. E.
Messrs. FRANCIS & Co.'s well-known "NINE ELMS" PORTLAND CEMENT can always be had from the Undersigned.
WARDEN & Co.,
Hummum Street. Sole Agents.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION.
IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES OF BOMBAY.
SUIT NO. 288-19038 OF 1893.
POONUMCHAND HIRA and JOOMARMALL BHANA, Trading as POONUMCHAND HIRA, Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
CAZEE HAJEE MAHOMED bin SHABOODIN THONGAY .... Defendant.
AND
SUIT NO. 19012 OF 1893.
POONUMCHAND HIRA and JOOMARMALL BHANA .... Plaintiffs.
VERSUS
CAZEE HAJEE MAHOMED bin SHABOODIN THONGAY .... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a Decree made in the above Suit onithe 9th Day of August, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant abovenamed should pay to the said Plaintiffs, Poonumchand Hira and Joomarmall Bhana, the sum of Rs. 1,351-10-8 for debt, and the sum of Rs. 94 for costs, making together the sum of Rs. 1,418-10-8, on or before the 17th Day of August, 1893, and whereas by a Decree made in the Second Suit abovenamed on the 9th Day of August, 1893, it was ordered that the Defendant abovenamed should pay to the Plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 696-5-4 for debt, and Rs. 52-13-0 for costs, making together the sum of Rs. 749-2-4, on or before the 17th Day of August, 1893.
And whereas by a Warrant of Sale, dated the 30th Day of August, 1894, the Sheriff of Bombay was directed to SELL all the Right, Title and Interest of the Defendant in the Lands and Premises in the said Warrant mentioned, that is to say :—
FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, fronting on the East of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward No. 7187, Street Nos. 96-98, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1612, New No. 8736, old survey No. 1-1083, and New Survey No. 4183, containing by admeasurement fifty square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public Sweeper's passage, on the West by Chimna Butcher Street, on the North by the property of Cazee Hajee Mahomed bin Shaboodin Thongay, and on the South by the property of Kassim Sulleman.
SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at New Town, fronting on the East side of Chimna Butcher Street, without the Fort, and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Municipal Assessor under C Ward No. 7188, Street No. 101-103, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 1614, 1614, New No. 8739 and Old Survey No. 1082 2-1081, and New Survey No. 4184, containing by admeasurement 65 6 9 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by a public sweeper's passage, on the West by Chimna Butcher Street, on the North by the property of Bhori Jevaji Sumsoodin, and on the South by the property of Cazee Hajee Mahomed Shaboodin Thongay.
Now it is hereby proclaimed and notified that on the Date and at the Hours and Places undermentioned the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of the said Warrant of Sale put up for SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, to the highest bidder, and without reserve, all the Right, Title and Interest of the said Defendant abovenamed, in the said lands and premises, or in so much thereof as may be necessary for the satisfaction of the said Decree, costs of previous execution, and of the said Warrant of Sale.
The Properties Firstly and Secondly above described will be Sold on the Premises at 3-45 and 4-15 o'clock P.M., respectively, on SATURDAY, the 19th Day of January, 1895.
The following is a list of the rights, charges and claims to which the said lands and premises are supposed to be liable :—
(1.) The claim of the Collector of Land Revenue amount ing to Rs. 3-3-4.
(2.) The claim of Dhana Prema and others for Rs. 6,500 and the unpaid balance of interest at 12 Annas per cent. per Guzrathi month under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 7th of November, 1892, made between the Defendant, Cazee Haji Mahomed bin Shaboodin Thongay of the one part, and Dhana Prema, Umbra Tarra Doogra, and Bhugga Mugga of the other part.
Intimation is given that the Court does not warrant the correctness of the above description of the premises, nor the title of the said Defendant abovenamed to the same or to any interest therein.
Should the said Defendant abovenamed have no saleable interest whatever in any lot to be sold in accordance with this Proclamation, any sum paid by the Purchaser by way of full or part payment for the same will be Repayable to the Purchaser.
The abovementioned Plaintiffs have not obtained permission to bid at the sale.
Of the price of each lot One-fourth shall be paid forthwith when the lot is knocked down to a purchaser, the Remainder of the purchase money must be paid in each case by the purchaser to the SHERIFF, on or before the Fifteenth Day after the Sale.
The Sale will not become absolute until Confirmed by the Court.
In default of payment in whole or in part as above prescribed, any sum paid as Deposit will be forfeited to Government, and the lot will be sold free from any interest therein or in the proceeds thereof of the prior purchaser.
For further information and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the Sheriff.—Dated this 18th Day of December, 1894.
COWASJEE HORMUSJEE, Sheriff of Bombay.
POONUMCHAND HIRA, Plaintiffs in Person.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD and SILVER WEALEMEFNAS.—The Wealemefna for measuring the distances on Charts and Maps with accuracy, with Watch Chain attachment. Most useful. Gold, Rs. 20; Silver, Rs. 10.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

THE WONDER OF THE AGE !! 400 days striking REGULATOR CLOCK, in Splendid Marble Case, Striking Hours and Half-hours.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42, Medows Street.

CARPET SQUARES and RUGS.—A very fine Assortment of Velvet Pile, Kensington and Super Union, is now being Offered by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld. Also Axminster and Brussels Carpets made to Measure.

NEW TIES, KNOTS, and BOWS.—Special Cheap Rates for the Naval and Military Tournament. Unique and Rare Collection.—BATLIBOI & VIRJEE, opposite the Novelty Theatre, Bombay.

LE PARADIS des ENFANTS.—Musical, Mechanical, Military and Miscellaneous Toys. Bran Pie, As. 8 a Dip. No Blanks.—PHILLIPS & Co., Ld., Byculla.

'XMAS PRESENTATION TEAS.—In Handsome Ornamental Boxes, suitable as Presents to friends at Home or in India. Choice Spring Crop Selections, unsurpassed for Purity, Flavor and Colour, from General Younghusband's Celebrated Gardens in the Kangra Valley.—22, Church Gate Street, MORTON, MAJU and Co.

AN Officer can Recommend a HOME for the SONS of Officers, &c., in France, where they have the Advantage of a First Class Education, and can Mix with other Boys. Excellent References. Very Moderate Terms. Address "K.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a CHILD'S PONY, warranted quiet, sound, and trained. Address " F. S. F. S.," care of this Office.

WANTED, a Small VICTORIA, on Hire. Apply to " No. 33 B," care of this Office.

GROUND MOCCA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb.—This Coffee is Daily roasted and ground from Genuine Mocca Berries in the latest pattern Closed Cylinders by experienced hands under our Own supervision, and, immediately packed in Air-tight tins, the fine Aroma is preserved. Its unrivalled purity, freedom from any adulteration, richness in flavour, full strength, and uniform quality, distinguish it from other Coffees sold in the market. The rapid and increasing demand it has obtained since its introduction, is a sufficient proof of its superior quality and moderate price.—N. B. DANTRA and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SMALL HAMS ! SMALL HAMS ! ! Best English Hams only. Freshness and Quality Guaranteed. Weighing from 6 to 15 lbs. each. We keep the Best Hams only, and are quite different from those sold at low prices in the Market as Best. Can also be had on Cut in Pieces of 2 lbs. and upwards.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder.

BRAN PIE LUCK ! BRAN PIE LUCK ! ! Come and try your Chance. Only Eight Annas a Pull. Four times the Value in many a Pull. It is the Cheapest 'Xmas Amusement the Parents could find for their Children. —BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

'XMAS COLORED CANDLES, in Fancy Boxes, each As. 2, 4, 10 and 12, and Re. 1. Candle Clips, each As. 2. Our New 'Xmas List free by Post.—PEARSE and Co., Sirdar's Palace, Bombay.

AFTERNOON TEA SETS, in Beautiful Majolica Ware and Finely Polished Copper with Tray.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

BOILERS FOR SALE.—2 LANCASHIRE BOILERS, made by Galloway and Sons, are FOR SALE at the Swadeshi Mills, Coorla. Diameter 7 ft., Length 30 ft., certified pressure 95 lbs. Offers to be sent to Messrs. TATA & SONS, Agents, Swadeshi Mills, Victoria Buildings, Fort.

FOR SALE.—Very Elegant and Well-finished New English-built Miniature Canoe-shaped LANDAUS and New and Second-hand VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS by Windower and Co., Ld., London. Apply to DADABHOY BOMANJEE, Carriage Builder, Girgaum.

ARITHMETIC MADE EASY.—Howard's ART OF RECKONING, Rs. 5, 2, and 1, CASSELL and Co., London; THACKER and Co., Bombay. FREE LECTURES by the AUTHOR in the TENT, BORI BUNDER, near the GAIETY THEATRE, EVERY EVENING, at 4-30 and 8 P.M.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS for Friends at Home. Native State Stamps, 10 Varieties, for 8 as.; 15 for 12 as.; 20 for 1 Re.; 30 for 2 Rs.; 40 for Rs. 3-8; 50 for Rs. 4-8; 75 for Rs. 7; 100 for Rs. 10; and 150 for Rs. 30, Exceptionally good value.—BOMBAY PHILATELIC Co., 29, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, opposite J. Neuberg.

CLEARANCE SALE of Extensive STOCK-IN-TRADE of P. M. MODY & Co., Shipchandlers and General Merchants, Apollo Street, Bombay.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY.— I have stayed a month at the Alexandra Hotel. The Proprietor is one of the most obliging Gentleman I have met, and his servants are civil and attentive, the accommodation is very good, and food very superior for the moderate charge. I wish Mr. Pestonji every success, and hope ere long his Hotel will be one of the best in Bombay.—F. W. BOOTH.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, is a very comfortable, central and accommodative HOTEL on the Hill. It is open to the Westerly Breeze. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. Terms Moderate.

CHARLES F. WEBBER, Esq., says : " I have found the RIPON HOTEL (Mahableshwar) thoroughly Satisfactory in every way. The Proprietor is always ready to do everything he can for the Residents."

KHANDALLA HOTEL, KHANDALLA.—Facing the Bombay Harbour. A favourite Resort for Visitors during the Hot Weather, and after the Rains. Visitors to Karli Caves, Sakal Pathar, Lohagur, and Visapur Forts, and all other places of interest, are supplied with Tongas, Ponies, and other Requisites on Short notice. Apply to the Propritror.

LANOWLI.—Large, Well-furnished BUNGALOW, TO BE LET, from 1st December. Apply " Hills," care of this Office.

GOOD STABLING TO LET, in best part of FORT, for one or two Horses and Carriage. Address " X.Y.Z.," care of this Office.

£1,766,842 NEW ASSURANCES were issued by the STANDARD in 1892, the Largest Record yet made by the Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

'XMAS PRESENTS.—Gold and Silver Jewellery, Silver Wares from Cutch, Cashmere, Madras, and Lucknow, and other Varieties for Presentation, at Moderate Prices.—INDIAN ART GALLERY, 10, Hummum Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

WATSON'S GLENLIVET WHISKY, The BEST in India and yet the Cheapest : * Rs. 21 * * * Rs. 23 per dozen. F. FISCHER and Co., Agents. Retail Agents, D. C. OOMRIGUR, Market.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and Co., Sole Agents.

WHISKY.—One Hundred and Fifty Cases of Various Brands and Qualities, to be SOLD at a Sacrifice to Close Account.—J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co., 60, Tamarind Lane.

CHRISTMAS CAKES, PUDDING, and MINCE MEAT. My own Preparations, now Ready.—JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street, opposite the Royal Insurance Co.

MADAME LENZ, Professor of Languages, from Paris, wishes to give LESSONS in French, German, English, Spanish, and Italian, under a short and practical method, either at Pupil's or own residence. An Evening Class from 9 to 10 P.M. Highest References. Apply to " N. B.," care of this Office.

FELIX CORNAGLIA, Manufacturing Confectioner, Importer of French, English and Italian Stores and Wines. Sweets and Chocolates fresh made alway, ready. Cakes of every description.—83, Meadows Street, Fort.

54 FIRST AWARDS at the CHICAGO Exhibition. More than double than all Manufacturers put together. 300 Medals and Diplomas at other Exhibitions. No further Guarantee required for SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJI PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

FORMS of POWER of ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price, 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

NOTICES.

BRITISH INDIA S. NAV. COMPANY, LD.
CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS.
BOMBAY AND KURRACHEE.

FIRST CLASS Return Tickets between Bombay and Kurrachee will be issued at the specially REDUCED RATES of Rupees SIXTY for the CHRISTMAS Holidays.
Steamers leave Bombay every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, arriving in Kurrachee on Friday, Saturday and Monday. Return Steamers leave Kurrachee every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, arriving in Bombay on Thursday, Saturday and Tuesday.
For further particulars apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Bombay.
AND
McIVER MACKENZIE & Co., Kurrachee.
Bombay, 1st December, 1894.

THE NEW LANOWLI HOTEL.

THIS First-class HOTEL is Charmingly and Healthily situated on the Borders of the Lanowli Woods. A few minutes' walk from the Railway Station on the Sakar Patar Road.
The only place for Comfort and Cleanliness, and every Room open to the Westerly Breeze.
TABLE-DE-HOTE under European Supervision.
For Particulars apply to
EDW. L. REES, Manager and Proprietor.

NOTICE.
GOVERNMENT OF H. H. THE MAHARAJAH OF MYSORE.
WATER SUPPLY WORKS.

THE TIME fixed for receiving Tenders in Chief Engineer's Office, Mysore, P. W. Department, Bangalore, for the Supply of Pipes, Valves, &c., required for the Mysore and Bangalore Water Supply Works, is hereby EXTENDED to THURSDAY, the 31st January, 1895, on which Date, at 4 O'clock P.M., they will be Opened. The Tenders will be Finally Disposed of on the 15th February, 1895.
C. BOWEN, COLONEL,
Chief Engineer of Mysore, P. W. D.
Bangalore, 8th December, 1894.

NOTICE.
THE SORAB WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS Co., LD. (IN LIQUIDATION).

IN the matter of the Debenture Loan of Rs. 2½ Lakhs to be raised shortly by the issue of Debentures of Rs. 500 each, bearing 7½ per cent. interest per annum, payable half-yearly, which Loan will run on for four years, and will be secured by the Mill property valued at Rs. 5 Lakhs, it has been decided to throw open a limited number of Debentures to the public.
Forms of Application for the same may be had on reference to the Undersigned.
MUNCHERJEE FRAMJEE TUMBOLY,
Managing Liquidator.
4, Bruce Lane, Fort, 30th November, 1894.

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT PESHAWAR.
In the Matter of the Insolvency of JEHANGIR and Co., at Peshawar, and other places.

THE Subjoined Notice in this Case is given to the Creditors, who are informed that, if there is no Objection to the Proposal on their part by the 7th January, 1895, the Reduction quoted will be allowed Debtors in the hope that Outstandings will be Realized at an earlier date than now seems possible.

NOTICE.
The Debts due to this Firm are considerable. As difficulty and delay is experienced in their Realization, the Court offers Debtors the Chance of Paying their Debts to the said Firm by the 15th February, 1895, less One-third the amount due.
If advantage is not taken of this Offer in the time allowed, Recusant Debtors will be Sued without prejudice to this Notice.
W. B. DE COURCY,
District Judge.
Peshawar, 7th December, 1894.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
NOTICE.

CHARLES. S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., of London and Paris, have been INFORMED that a Number of CARRIAGES have been thrown on the Market in Bombay, and SOLD as WINDOVER & Co. We beg to Caution the Public against purchasing the same unless they have the NAME of CHARLES S. WINDOVER & Co., Ld., on the WHEELS. We are the only Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., who are Coach Builders to Her Majesty the Queen; and our only Address in Bombay is DADABHOY BOMANJI COACH BUILDER, 365, Girgaum Road, Bombay, where a Selection of beautiful Carriages can be seen made by Charles S. Windover & Co., Ld., at Special Prices.

THE BOMBAY MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY (Limited).
[ESTABLISHED IN 1871.]
Registered on the 21st March, 1871, under Act X. of 1866.
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(who must also be Policy-Holders) :—
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FUNDS Invested solely in Government of India Securities, Bombay Port Trust, and Municipal Bonds.
THE Society was started in the year 1871 by seven subscribers, who paid One Rupee each, i.e., a Capital of Seven Rupees. By careful and economical management the

CAPITAL, accumulated from Præmia, now amounts to	Rs. 3,28,590
CLAIMS PAID	1,41,500
ANNUAL PREMIUM INCOME	26,855
NUMBER OF POLICIES ISSUED	415
NUMBER OF POLICIES IN FORCE	244
ASSURING	6,32,500

Although the number of members is small, the Accumulated Funds as compared with the Liabilities are unusually large, being larger in this respect than those of any other Indian Office. These Funds in which new members share in proportion to their payments belong entirely to the Policy-holders.
RATES as Low as those of any other company.
MANAGEMENT entirely controled by Policy-holders, in whom it is vested by the Articles of Association.
PROFITS not diverted to Shareholders, but retained for the benefit of the Policy-holders.
POLICIES taken out for the Whole Term of Life, but payments of Premia limited to EXPECTATION OF LIFE.
SHORT TERM POLICIES issued on the most Advantageous Terms.
LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUE given.
Full Particulars and Forms for taking out Policies may be obtained from
F. L. McAFEE, B.A.,
Secretary.
9, Church Gate Street, 1st September, 1894.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
SUIT NO. 606 OF 1893.
VANDRAWANDAS VRIZLAL, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing in House No. 51, Koombartookda, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Plaintiff.
VERSUS.
AGA AHMEDALLY KHAN, of Bombay, Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Parel Road, Bhendy Bazar, without the Fort, in the City of Bombay .... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree made in the above Suit, and bearing date the Thirtieth of August, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-four, the following Immoveable Properties, will be SOLD in Two Lots, by PUBLIC AUCTION, before G. H. FARRAN, Esq., the Commissioner of this Honorable Court, at his Office, in the Court House, on WEDNESDAY, the Twenty-third Day of January, One Thousand Eight Hundred and Ninety-five, at the hour of Three o'clock in the Afternoon.

PARTICULARS.
All the estate-right, title and interest of the abovenamed Plaintiff and Defendant in the Two Several Properties hereinafter described, that is to say :—
Lot No. 1.—All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the Western side of Islampura Street, outside the Fort, in the City of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and sixty-seven square yards and seven-ninths of another square yard, or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 335-336, New No. 7668, old Survey Nos. 573-574, and New Survey No. 5344, and assessed by the Assessor of Bombay Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 6681, Street Nos. 42, 44, 46 and 48.
LOT. No. 2.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the Southern side of Elphinstone Road, in the City of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by Admeasurement one hundred and six yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old Nos. 50, 52, 65, 78 and 197, New No. A-11935, old Survey No.—, and New Survey Nos. 21-2636 and 2-2638, assessed by the Assessor of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 2494 (1), Street No. 6.
For further particulars and conditions of Sale application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner, or at the Office of Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 89, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.—Dated this 10th Day of December, 1894.
G. H. FARRAN,
Commissioner.

ENGLISH COUNTRY HOME FOR INDIAN GIRLS.

A LIMITED NUMBER of PUPILS from INDIA are received at a Pleasantly Situated Country Home, near Cambridge. The usual English subjects and accomplishments carefully Taught by a duly qualified Staff of Resident Governesses and Visiting Professors. Charming walks, Refined and Comfortable Home and good Library. Special attention paid to the Daughters of Native Gentlemen, and to delicate or backward Pupils. Apply " C. P.," Advertising Dept., " Gazette " Office, Bombay.

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THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.
CAPITAL FULLY PAID £600,000
LONDON BANKERS.
THE BANK OF ENGLAND.
GLYN MILLS, CURRIE AND COMPANY.
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NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND AND BRANCHES, IRELAND.
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BRANCHES :
At Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Agra, Lahore, Kurrachee, Edinburgh, Rangoon.
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PARIS	The Credit Lyonnais.
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BOMBAY BRANCH.
ACCOUNTS CURRENT opened and Interest allowed when the Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS
received on Terms to be learnt on application.
HOME REMITTANCE DEPOSITS for family and other remittances to Europe in the Bank's own Bills and Interest at 3 per cent. allowed thereon pending remittance.
Circular Notes issued negotiable in all the principal Towns in Europe, Securities received in safe custody and Interest and Dividends realised thereon.
LOANS granted on Government Paper or other convertible Securities; and APPROVED Bills discounted.
GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.
INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.
SYDNEY L. WYATT, Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 45,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
T. JACKSON, Chief Manager.
London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.
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WM. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
EWEN CAMERON, G. E. NOBLE, } Managers.
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BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.
Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on application.
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
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Do.	Twelve Months	4½ per cent. „
Do.	Two or Three Years	4½ per cent. „

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BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.
Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Bombay Foxhounds Meet, Jackal Club.
Anthropological Society of Bombay, 5-30 p.m.
Professor Howard's Lectures on the "Art of Reckoning," Tent, Bori Bunder, 4-30 and 8 p.m.
The London Lyric Company, Tivoli Theatre, 9 p.m.
Grand Naval and Military Tournament (Third Day), the Oval, 9-30 p.m.

Prince's Dock.—The steamer Purulia entered and the steamer Baron Belhaven left the dock yesterday.

Victoria Dock.—The steamer Australia entered, and the steamers Mecca and Pachumba left the dock yesterday.

The New Flagship.—The time occupied by the flagship Bonaventure in coming here from Colombo was fifty-two hours only, and not three days and four hours as incorrectly stated yesterday.

A Novel Christmas Card.—Messrs. Phillips and Co. have on sale some of the most novel and dainty things in Christmas cards. They are the handiwork of a lady in the hills, and are decorated with ferns and butterflies arranged in most artistic fashion.

Anthropological Society.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30 p.m., to-day, the following paper will be read :—"Death Ceremonies among the Kapola Banias," by Mr. Tribhowandas Mangaldas Nathubhoy.

A Vagrant.—At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Richard Green, a European, was charged at the instance of Constable Hamilton, before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with wandering about the city without any visible means of subsistence. On being questioned by the court, Green stated that he was eleven years in the army in India. In 1885 he was sent home, whence he returned in the year 1888, and ever since that time he had been working in the dock. Constable Hamilton stated that Green had been fined several times for being drunk and disorderly, and that of late he had been out of employment knocking about the city without any ostensible means to live upon. The magistrate declared the accused a vagrant, and ordered him to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

PORT TRUSTEES' INSPECTION OF THE HARBOUR AND LIGHTHOUSES.

The annual inspection of the harbour and lighthouses by the Port Trustees of Bombay took place yesterday. Messrs. Shepherd and Company's steamer, the Rajapuri, had been engaged for the purpose; and soon after midday the Port Trustees and a large number of guests boarded her from the Apollo Bunder, and went for an outing in the harbour. Luncheon was provided on board by Messrs. Green and Company, of the Apollo Bunder Refreshment Rooms, in a style which has gained these public caterers an enviable name. Delightful weather and favourable breezes made the excursion a very enjoyable one. Mr. Hughes, the chairman, and Mr. Dumayne, the energetic secretary of the Port Trust, were unremitting in their exertions, and vied with each other as to who should most please the guests. The Prongs Lighthouse was reached about 1-10 p.m., and the party, having left it forty minutes later, lunched on board, and arrived at Kennery, at 2-55 p. m. A full hour's halt was made here. The visit to the Sunk Rock Lighthouse was abandoned for want of time, and the party returned to Apollo Bunder at 6 p. m., having enjoyed a most pleasant cruise in the harbour. Among those present and those who had accepted invitations were :—His Excellency Lieutenant-General the Hon. C. E. Nairne, Commander-in-Chief, Captain H. F. Mercer, Messrs. W. N. Shilstone, R. Currie, H. Chalmers, E. W. Campbell, T. J. Bennett, R. C. Lees, C. Douglas, Major B. Scott, I.E., R.E.; Messrs. H. J. Sommer, E. C. Barboro, W. Thacker, E. B. Hargrave, W.P. Symonds, I.C.S., C. J. Kidd, R. R. Owen, J. Stiven, Commander M. Bean, R.I.M., Messrs. J. M. Heyn, S. H. C. Hutchinson, S. L. Wyatt, A. King, R. E. Enthoven, I.C.S., C. Giro, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E.; Mr. P. Renault, Colonel A. O. Selby, R.E., Messrs. A. F. Simpson, Cumrudin Amirudin, J. P. Baird, A. C. Fosbery, R. Kennedy, Mon. C. Pernet, Messrs. W. Cole, F. D. Stranack, J. E. Sassoon, T. H. Moore, John Marshall, Captain W. Newell, Messrs. A. Abercrombie, B. Nicholson, A. B. Earle, Haji Abdul Hoosein Shirazi, L. Penny, Charles Chambers, Geo. C. Plinston, Captain E. H. Hemmy, R. E., Messrs. G. A. Barnett, C.I.E., Bomonjee Dhunjibhoy, Lieut.-Col. W. E. Hilliard, Messrs. Framjee Dinshaw Petit, G. W. Roughton, A. Simeon, P. R. Wilson, Rahimtula Khairaj, Haji Jan Mahomed Haji Jusab, P. Reynolds, S. M. Moses, J. Sanders-Slater, W. M. Macaulay, B. H. J. Rustomjee, the Hon. Mr. J. U. Yajnik, Messrs. W. Crowder, Currimbhoy Ebrahim, H. M. Kadri Beg, Captain Gifford, R.N., Messrs. O. T. Barrow, I.C.S., Haji Hassum Haji Abdulla Nuranee, J. B. Murzban, S. Comfort, A. M. Dharamsi, Captain J. Hand, Messrs. F. W. Shaw, F. A. Little, Captain A. C. Clark, Messrs. L. Aeppli, Noormahomed J. Peerbhoy, A. Breul, G. H. Townsend, the Hon. Mr. W. R. Macdonell, Messrs. J. M. Ryrie, Haji Jakeria Haji Ahmed, J. H. Sleigh, I. W. Cuffe, Captain Gavotti, Messrs. F. A. Griffiths, W. F. Potts, Dr. T. S. Weir, Captain Kenneth Macaulay, Mr. N. Jones, Major Harbord, Messrs. Silas Sassoon, D. Gali, J. Fairclough, Hassumbhoy Visram, M. Mistingoshi, Major C. R. Hoskeyn, R.E., Messrs. W. C. Hughes, F. G. Dumayne, H. A. Acworth, the Hon. Mr A. F. Beaufort, Messrs. S. M. Moses H. W. Uloth, Capt. J. Hext, C.I.E., Messrs. L. R. W. Forrest, Vijbhucandas Atmaram, P. G. Messent, W. W. Squire, Commander R. D. C. Brownlow, R.I.M.; Khan Bahadur Dadabhoy Hormusjee, Surgeon-Lieut.-Col. F. C. Barker, &c.

EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE.

The following certificate has been issued from the Office of the Comptroller and Auditor-General, the Treasury, Calcutta :—

December, 15.

Under Rule 8 of the Rules published with Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3624 A, dated 18th August 1893, it is hereby notified for general information that the market rate of exchange for the 4th quarter of 1894-95 has been fixed at 1s. 1½d., the percentage of salary admissible on account of Exchange Compensation Allowance in that quarter being Rs. 17-14-10.

A. F. COX,
Offg. Comptroller General.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.
Wednesday, December 19.
6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.—Hymn 463.

MISSION CHURCH GIRGAUM.
Wednesday, December 19.
6 p.m.—Evening Service with Sermon by Rev. W. H Dixon.—Hymns 54 and 140.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.
Wednesday, December 19.
8 p.m.—Litany and Sermon by Rev. C. Mayhew.
Thursday, December 20.
7-30—Holy Communion.
Friday, December 21.
7 a.m.—Feast of St. Thomas A. and M. Mattins.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
4-45 p.m.—Evensong.
7 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

The Emperor and Empress of Russia will probably (announces the *World*) come to England next summer for a fortnight, on a visit to the Queen at Buckingham Palace and at Windsor Castle. The Emperor and Empress intend to pay a visit to the King and Queen of Denmark at Copenhagen in June, and they will most likely come on to England in their yacht when they leave Denmark.

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline, being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS.

Last evening H. E. Lord Harris presided at the annual distribution of prizes to the successful boys and girls of the Cathedral High Schools, in the Town Hall. There was a large gathering of European ladies and gentlemen. Several Parsee ladies were also present. H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain Cox, arrived shortly after five o'clock, and was received by his Lordship the Bishop of Bombay, the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and the Venerable Archdeacon Goldwyer Lewis. The proceedings commenced by the senior students singing the song "Two Merry Hearts" in an excellent style. This was followed by the reading of the report by the Rev. F. N. Hill. The following are the salient points of the report :—

The governing body of the Cathedral High Schools in issuing their Report for 1894, are glad to be able to say that the new Boys' School is now being built, and they entertain strong hopes of entering into possession at the beginning of 1896. Another source of congratulation is provided by the fact that the contemplated new School for girls seems now at last within the range, not only of possibility, but of certainty. Early in the year a most successful Bazaar, under the patronage of H. E. Lady Harris, brought in over Rs. 17,000. The thanks of the Governing Body are due to Her Excellency and to all those ladies and gentlemen to whose efforts the success of the Bazaar was due. An appeal made to the S. P. C.K. on behalf of the school by the Venerable Archdeacon A. Goldwyer-Lewis and backed up by the Right Rev the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, who was in England at the time, resulted in the handsome grant of £1,500. In addition to this sum, and that realised by the Bazaar, various other sums amounting to about Rs. 2 000 have been raised by means of Concerts and other entertainments in past years. The sum of about Rs. 20,000 is now in hand towards the Rs. 1,50,000 which it is expected the new School will cost. The Governing Body is now approaching Government on the subject of the amount of the grant-in-aid.

Boys' School.—The average number on the rolls from December 1893 to November 1894, has been 207. During that time 89 were admitted, and 93 withdrawn. Of these, 20 obtained appointments, 8 entered colleges, 10 rejoined, and 12 left for England. Six boys were presented last year for the Matriculation Examination—all of whom passed. This year eight have been sent up.

The Venerable Archdeacon kindly examined both schools in Scripture, and reports as follows :—"The results of this examination, in both schools, are far from satisfactory. The work of the upper Standards was uniformly indifferent. I am, however, glad to be able to say that in the lower Standards I was much pleased by the evident care which had been taken by the teachers, and by the intelligence displayed by the pupils." In consequence of this report we have decided not to give any prizes to the upper Standards for this subject.

The School was inspected by Mr. Kirkham, Educational Inspector, N. D. on December, 3rd and the following extracts are made from his Report :—"I inspected the Cathedral Boys High School in December after an interval of one year and was glad to find it flourishing, and still in the capable hands of Mr. Savage. At the close of the day I had the impression of a thoroughly well ordered school full of life and healthy vigour in all its parts. "As regards studies I was well satisfied with the results of my examination. The answering on paper was well turned out and generally accurate, and the oral answering was prompt and intelligent. All the classes did well but the noted Standard VII. as a specially well prepared class." "On the whole I consider the school to be in a very satisfactory state."

Staff—The enhanced rate of salary to the Assistant staff has so for realized the anticipations of the Governing Body, that there have been no changes in the staff during the year. During the absence of the Head Master on leave to England, Mr. Knight carried on the work of the School satisfactorily. The thanks of the Governing Body are due to the Rev. G. H. Lewis and the Rev. S. Leigh-Lye, who, during the time the Head Master was away, took the highest classes in Latin and Mathematics, respectively; the Natural Science was taken by Mr. Patinker. The Head Master wishes to report that his Staff have worked zealously and well, both in the class-room and in the play ground. He desires to record his appreciation of their work. The Mahrathi Class does not attract as many pupils as was hoped. There are now 24 boys learning. The Mahrathi Master, Mr. Patinker, having obtained leave of absence for four months, his place has been satisfactorily filled by Mr. Paranjpye. Drawing is now taught throughout the School. The progress of the boys has been good. It is hoped that a considerable number will be sufficiently advanced to be presented for the First Grade Examination of the School of Arts in April next year. Herr Schmuck still continues to teach the Piano. The number of boys in the class has slightly increased.

Cricket.—The Cricket Season has been on the whole a very satisfactory one. The Club has been largely supported and more enthusiasm shown than in past years. The School has been able to put as many as four "elevens" in the field on the same day, and on two occasions all four "elevens" won their matches. The first eleven played 10 matches and won 6; the second eleven, 7 matches and won 6; the third 7 and won 4; and the fourth 5, of which they won four. Thus the School played 29 matches of which they won 20. In the Schools' Athletic Association the first eleven played 3 matches, being beaten in the third by the Proprietary High School after an exciting match. To Messrs. Raikes and Jardine, the thanks of the Governing Body are due for the time they have given to the coaching of the first eleven and for the interest they have taken in the boys' cricket.

Cadet Corps.—It is hoped that the Cadet Corps will show a better return than they did last season, as the Head Master has been appointed Captain, and the Assistant Masters Non-Commissioned Officers. Last season the Corps made the highest score in the Inter-School Match, but were disqualified by non-attendance at Parade of some of the Cadets. The fife and drum band has been revived and has already played on one or two occasions. The total number on the rolls, including the band, is 60. A fencing class of about 20, has been formed under the instruction of Color-Sergt. Fern, Bombay Vol. Rifles, who kindly comes to drill the boys twice a week. The Company has three parades a week, two at the School and one on Saturday with the whole corps.

Girls' School.—The average number on the rolls has been 187. There are now in the School 193 children. During the years 90 have been admitted and 104 withdrawn. Five girls have been presented for the Matriculation Examination, the results of which have not yet been published. Of the girls, who went up for the Goverment Senior Scholarship, Maggie Cole passed most successfully, being placed first on the list.

The school was inspected by Mr. Oliver, Educational Inspector, C. D., on December 8th, and the following extracts are made from his report :—"I am of opinion that the Cathedral Girl's School is a well managed and efficient institution. The general appearance of all the children was neat and their manners were good. In the infant class, the children have been taught according to the kindergarten system and they appear to have made considerable progress in the subjects which they had learned. They were also able to sing and drill well."

The needlework was kindly inspected by Mrs. Goldwyer-Lewis who says, "I consider the needlework quite up to the usual standard of excellence: both the hemming and sewing are neatly done. The junior classes especially show most painstaking work."

During the year under report, the School has had many difficulties to contend with, owing to unavoidable changes in the teaching staff. There have been three changes among the Cathedral Chaplains, who visit the School for Religious Instruction—the Third Standard had no settled teacher until the School re-opened after the Midsummer vacation; Miss Savage, who is responsible for the Sixth Standard, was obliged to go on sick leave in September for three and a half months, but fortunately Miss Robb, who had been studying in England, offered her services, which are of very great value. Miss Stewart resigned at the end of October; we are very grateful for the extra help which she and Miss Toothe gave during the absence of teachers. During Miss Franklin's absence in England, on six months' leave, the whole responsibility of the Infant School devolved on Miss Thorpe, who assisted by the two pupil teachers managed admirably. This year Sister Ina has taken charge of the School-room in addition to her own standard—Miss Richardson's steady and capable work with the higher standards is appreciated as much as ever. Sister Katharine Paula remains the Sister-in-Charge and has the general superintendence of the teachers and children. Both she and Sister Ina thank the teaching staff for their loyalty and steady work. In conclusion, the Governing Body express their satisfaction with the work of the Schools, and look forward with confidence to the future which they have reason to believe, will in new and more suitable quarters be one of steady development and usefulness.

The report being read Major Ollivier proposed its adoption, and in doing so he said said that the adoption of the report was to be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton and he was only to second it, but unfortunately his Excellency the Governor being indisposed he was unable to make a speech, and consequently the duties had devolved upon Mr. Fulton to make a speech, and upon him to propose the adoption of the report, which he thought was a very satisfactory one on the whole. Great credit was due to Mr. Savage, the indefatigable and energetic head-master of the school, and the lady teachers for the efficiency which the students in the schools had attained. He then referred to the non-attendance of some of the cadets at the parade, and the deficiency of the students of the upper class in the knowledge of divinity, and hoped that the deficiencies would be soon remedied. (Cheers.) The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton seconded the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously.

The children then went through the exercises in drill, and their performance elicited loud applause from the audience.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Fulton then addressed the assembly, and in doing so he said that he was sure that it was a great disappointment to all of them that H. E. the Governor who had graced the occasion by his presence, could not be able to address them. That was perhaps a greater disappointment to him (Mr. Fulton) personally, because he was one of those who preferred to listen than to make a speech. He would, however, do his level best on the occasion, and trust to the kindness of his audience. Major Ollivier had already commented upon the report as being a very good one, and there was hardly anything more to be said about it. He thought that they would all agree with him that the report was certainly one, in which the governing body and the masters and mistresses of the schools might safely be congratulated upon. (Applause.) Mr. Savage, the head-master, had, by his able administration of the schools during the last ten years, brought to the high pitch of excellence, in which they now found it with the co-operation of his assistants. It must be a matter of great gratification to Mr. Savage that during his absence the high standard had been maintained by Mr. Knight and other assistant masters. Mr. Kirkham's report was as good as could be desired, but unfortunately the Archdeacon's report was now not quite so good as regards the upper classes in Scripture. He (Mr. Fulton) was informed that there were special causes connected with the changes of the staff which accounted in some measure for the deficiency, but he felt sure that now as the attention of the boys and the girls had been called to the subject there was no chance of its recurrence in future. There was one thing which he noticed in the report with satisfaction, and that was that last year there were six candidates sent up for the Matriculation Examination and they were all successful. (Applause.) It was always noticed that there was not great disparity between the number of candidates sent up, and the numbers who passed. That was a satisfactory state of things, and it showed that great care and attention were bestowed on teaching, which enabled the masters to satisfactorily gauge the qualification of the boys and the requirements of the examiners. It was not to be expected that such results would be obtained every year, but since that had been the case in past years, they could very well believe that the upper classes were well looked after, and that also the lower classes which were feeders to the upper classes received the same amount of care and attention. (Applause.) He hoped to have been able to make similar remarks in that year's Matriculation Examination, but unfortunately he was informed that the result was to be published the next day, and he accordingly expressed a hope that the eight boys and five girls sent up this year from the Cathedral High Schools would be as successful as their predecessors last year. The report noticed frequent changes in the teaching staff of the school, and he was informed in connection with the subject that now as increased salaries were found possible a more permanent staff of masters would probably be retained. For that increased fund, he understood, they were indebted in a great measure to the liberality of H. E. Lord Harris' Government—(applause.)—for recognising the progressive nature of the school and allowing the examination for the grant-in-aid to be held rather sooner than the termination of the quinquiennial period. The result was that whereas formerly the grant was between Rs. 3,000 and Rs. 4,000, the grant obtained at the examination of the school during the last year was Rs. 7,000; so that the funds were much more larger at the disposal of the governing body than formerly. As an illustration of the progressive nature of the school he referred to the statement, which was then put in his hands and which related to the fees that had been levied on the pupils for the past ten years, and then observed that in the year 1884 the total amount of fees collected was Rs. 6,239, while the amount collected last year was Rs. 10,588. (Applause.) So that there had been an increase in the collection of fees of Rs. 4,317 per annum. (Applause.) The girls' school was inspected by Mr. Olivier and Mrs. Goldwyer Lewis, who kindly inspected the middle class; and their reports were highly satisfactory, and the Sisters-in-charge of the girls must be congratulated on such favourable reports. (Cheers.) He thought that all persons interested in the institution could not be too grateful for the devoted services of the Sisters. The want of a suitable school-house for the girls was a subject which had often been discussed during the last six or seven years, and he was glad to notice in the report that there was every probability of their having a building of their own. Though his Excellency the Governor might perhaps be here to witness the construction of the school, he (Mr. Fulton) trusted that it would never be forgotten how largely the funds were due to the Bazaar which was associated with the name of Lady Harris. Mr. Fulton then gave a word of advice to the pupils of the school, and asked them to always maintain the dignity of their school and concluded by wishing them a Happy New Year. (Loud cheers.)

His Excellency having distributed the prizes to the successful students

The Lord Bishop of Bombay in proposing a hearty vote of thanks to H. E. the Governor said the governing body of the schools and their friends considered themselves very fortunate to have been able once more to secure the presence and sympathy of H. E. Lord Harris before he left India. They all deeply felt for the kindness and sympathy which both Lord and Lady Harris—(applause)—had shown to the schools amongst many objects for which their sympathies were required. (Loud applause.) His Lordship then proceeded to give a brief history of the progress made by the institution, and in doing so, referred to the generous donation made by the Society for the Promotion of Christian Knowledge, of fifteen hundred pounds for the construction of the girls' school, and expressed a hope that the Government, who had promised to give their support in that direction would grant it to the fullest extent asked for by the committee of the school. (Loud applause.)

H. E. the Governor, who was received with loud cheers said : Lord Bishop, Mr. Justice Fulton, and Ladies and Gentlemen,—Although Dr. Martin strictly enjoined me not to make a speech he did not say that I should not return thanks for your vote; I am particularly anxious to do so, and for two or three reasons. In the first place I desire to thank you for the very kind reference that you have made to her Ladyship for which I know she will be grateful. She took a great interest and an immense amount of trouble over the Bazaar last year, and I know that she wanted only your gratitude to sufficiently amplify the partial repayment she obtained by success. I am also desirous of expressing my unabated interest in the schools and my anxiety for their continued prosperity. If the Lord Bishop desires it I will pass it on to my successor his assurance that the committee of management will be satisfied if they get three-fourths of what they have asked. Perhaps I shall show my good-will towards the school by not mentioning the subject at all. In the third place I have to thank Mr. Fulton for kindly coming down and making a speech instead of myself. I am sure that both girls and boys will bear in mind what has been said to them about maintaining the dignity of the school. Let me add one word more. You are just going for a holdiday and in a short time I am going away for my own. My lot is a harder one and I shall not be sorry for the holidays, My last word to you is this; that you should take heed to Mr. Justice Fulton's advice, and always remember the dignity of your school. I ask you when you go out into the world to also maintain the dignity of the Empire. (Applause.) Mr. Justice Fulton wished you a very pleasant holiday, and I repeat this desire and wish you all success. (Loud applause.) Three cheers for his Excellency the Governor terminated the proceedings.

We are told by the New York "Nation" that the four novels most sold in the United States within the past few months have been Mrs. Ward's "Marcella," Meredith's "Lord Ormont," Hall Caine's "Manxman," and Du Maurier's "Trilby." Our contemporary points out to American authors that the interest of these books does not turn on two or three characters, wire-drawn to the vanishing point, but resides in the generous amplitude of the life they picture. "They do not try to float themselves on a new trick of dialect, or on personal eccentricities, or any of the other little happy thoughts which it seems to be the sole function of so many makers of novels to 'dash down' and turn into a book." No reader can imagine that any of the novelists named stopped to think what "school" he belonged to and was exemplifying. It was enough that he had a tale of human interest to tell, and had taken pains to tell it to the best of his power. The idea of classifying "Trilby" in a school! "No one who reads that book stops to ask himself whether its author is a romanticist, a realist, a naturalist, a decadent, a symbolist, a veritist, or what not."

HIGH COURT.—Original Side.

Before Sir Charles Sargent, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran.

THREE LAKHS OF RUPEES CLAIMED AS DAMAGES.

Pestonji Muncherji Mody vs. The Queen Insurance Company.

This was an appeal from a decision of Mr Justice Parsons, who, on the 13th October 1893, dismissed with costs the suit brought by the plaintiff against the defendants to recover Rs 3,00,000 as damages for their having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, and subsequently at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. By the latter tribunal the plaintiff was, however, acquitted and discharged. The Hon. Mr Lang and Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs Roughton and Byrne, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant; and Mr Budroodin Tyabjee and Mr Russell, instructed by Messrs Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the defendants and respondents.

It appeared from the statement of the case by Mr. Justice Parsons that there was no dispute about the main facts. The plaintiff insured his goods in his Apollo Street shop with the defendants for Rs. 40,000. There was a fire in the shop on the 11th November 1889; and he claimed payment. The matter was referred by the defendants to Messrs. Lidbetter and Young for enquiry as to the value of the goods in the shop. The plaintiff also put in a claim for salvage; and it was finally agreed between the parties that the plaintiff should be paid, Rs. 40,000 in full settlement of all his claims. Before however, this money was actually paid, the plaintiff signed a declaration, in which he stated that, at the time of the fire, he had no goods of any description in any other godown or place except in the shop in Apollo Street and at the Prince's Dock, and no insurances on the goods with any other company than the defendant's. A short time after this Mr. Symington, the defendant's agent in Bombay, finding out that the plaintiff had had other goods in other godowns at the time of the fire, laid a criminal information against him for cheating, to wit "for obtaining the Rs. 40,000 under the false allegation that the had no goods in any other place in Bombay than at the above two places. "The magistrate committeed the plantiff to the Sessions, where he was acquitted. Mr. Justice Parsons remarked that the law on this part of the case was clear, and he took it from the judgment of Bowen, L. T., 11 Q. B. D., 455, since he there laid down the law with a clearness and precision that could not be surpassed. The plaintiff must therefore prove, 1, that he was innocent, and that his innocence was pronounced by the tribunal before which this accusation was made; 2, that there was a want of reasonable and probable cause for the prosecution; and 3, that the proceedings were initiated in a malicious spirit, that is from an indirect and improper motive and not in further ance of justice. In this case, it was admitted that the declaration which the plaintiff signed was false; he had goods in other godowns and insurances with other companies than the defendant's; but he said he was ignorant of the meaning of the words in the declaration, and was induced to sign it by the misrepresentation of Mr. Symington, who knew well at the time that the statements in it were false. His Lordship said it was impossible for him to accept this story. There was no misrepresentation by Mr. Symington, the declaration was read over to the plaintiff; and the plaintiff read it himself. His Lordship remarked that the plaintiff knew quite enough English to have been fully aware of the meaning of every word in it, and of the collective meaning of those words. Very possibly he did not then grasp the importance of the declarations. He knew that he had included in his claim only the goods that was at the time of the fire in the Apollo Street shop; and the learned judge took it in point of fact that he had only done this. All the efforts of the prosecution to prove the contrary at the trial failed; and it appeared to the learned judge that it was owing to this that the plaintiff was aquitted. Whether therefore, he had goods elsewhere or not might naturally enough have seemed to him to be quite inmaterial; but to Mr Symington it was a matter of the greatest importance. If the plaintiff had goods elsewhere than at Apollo Street and at the Dock, the whole of Mr. Lidbetter's calculations would have been absolutely worthless, since they were based on receipts and sale without reference to any particular shop or godown. Mr. Lidbetter acted on the belief that the plaintiff had only this one shop; and there could be no possible question but that Mr. Symington, possibly on the 12th and certainly on the 13th, put it to the plaintiff whether he had this one godown or more, and was distinctly led by the plaintiff to believe that this was his only godown in which he had goods. He was thus in point of fact deceived by plaintiff, and made to do what he otherwise would not at that time have done, viz., hand over to him at once the cheque for Rs. 40,000. Had Mr. Symington not been so deceived, it was as clear as possible to the mind of the learned judge that he would not have paid the money then and there, but would have caused further enquiries to be made as to the contents of the Apollo Street shop. The allegation that Mr. Symington knew that the plaintiff had other godowns, in which there were goods other than those mentioned in the declaration, was, his Lordship thought, unfounded. It was quite clear that he did not find out the real truth till some long time afterwards. So far, therefore, from the plaintiff proving a want of reasonable and probable cause for the prosecution, the presence of such was shown in the clearest way, for the prosecution was based on the plaintiff's own false declaration; and so long as that declaration existed, so long did it afford reasonable and probable cause for his prosecution. He had in vain attempted to show that it was taken from him by misrepresentation, or that he signed it in ignorance of its meaning. Mr. Justice Parsons was satisfied that none of those things happened. Plaintiff was not ignorant of the contents of the declaration and their meaning; and he must have known that the statements in question in it were not true. There was no evidence to support any accusation against Mr. Symington. The judge thought he was acting perfectly "bona fide" in the matter, but he was deceived by the plaintiff. Considering that the plaintiff's own misrepresentations gave reasonable and probable cause for his prosecution, it was clear there could be no malice, for malice must be some indirect and illegitimate motive other than an honest desire to bring a man to justice. The suit was dismissed with costs.

Mr. Macpherson argued the appellant's case. The judge below should have held that the prosecution against the plaintiff had been instituted and continued maliciously and without reasonable and probable cause. He was wrong in holding that Mr. Symington, the defendant's agent, honestly believed that the plaintiff had cheated him.

Their Lordships disposed of the appeal without requiring the other side to reply. The question was whether there was any reasonable or probable cause. Much reliance was placed on the attempted interview of the 19th December; but there was no evidence to corroborate the plaintiff. Their Lordships saw no reason to disbelieve Mr. Symington. There was nothing to show that Mr. Symington knew that the plaintiff did not understand the meaning of the declaration be made; and the court would be reluctant to impute fraudulent conduct to any one. It was only natural for Mr. Symington to ask for the declaration as he did. The decree of the lower court was confirmed; and the appeal dismissed with costs.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Candy)

A PARSEE'S CLAIM AGAINST HIS GRANDFATHER.

Dorabjee Jehangir Randeria vs. Muncherjee Bomonjee Punthakee.

His Lordship delivered judgements in the case. The plaintiff brought this suit against his maternal grandfather, the defendant, to recover certain sums of money due by and credited in the defendant's books of account, with interest and costs. Mr. Starling and Mr. Budroodin Tyabjee, instructed by Mr. M. N. Saklatwalla, appeared for the plaintiff, and the Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Macpherson instructed by Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, appeared for the defendant.

The plaint stated that the plaintiff's mother Virbaiji, dauther of the defendant, died in 1889. The plaintiff was born some twenty-six years ago, and on the occasion of his birth and on subsequent occasions, presents were made to him, which were received by his mother. The money so received was deposited by her with her father in the firm, and an account was opened in the name of the plaintiff. On the death of the plaintiff's unmarried sister in 1887, his mother also transferred the daughter's account to the plaintiff, in the books of account of the firm, and ever since that time the defendant held the money in trust for the plaintiff. The account, the plaintiff said, had been carried forward from year to year till the year 1893; but owing to disputes in the family, the defendant now repudiated the amounts held by him in trust. Under the circumstances, the plaintiff prayed for the amount and the costs of the suit. The defendant denied that the plaintiff's mother used to deposit monies received by her on behalf of the plaintiff. He admitted having received from the plaintiff's mother two sums of money as loans, which were credited in the books of the firm in the name of the plaintiff. The accounts were carried over from year to year, but neither the principal nor the interest had been paid to the plaintiff. He submitted that the suit was barred by limitation.

His Lordship, in delivering judgment, said the question simply was whether the monies reached the defendant's hands as a deposit. On the evidence his Lordship has no hesitation in holding the plaintiff's story to be true. The defendant's story that the monies had been received by him as loans was improbable. The court could not regard them as ordinary sums, but held them to be monies invested for the benefit of the plaintiff until he should come of age and demand them. After referring to several Bombay and Calcutta cases, his Lordship was of opinion that the defendant stood in this matter in a fiduciary position; that he held the monies as a deposit; and that the plaintiff was entitled to the amount claimed. His lordship gave a decree for the plaintiff for Rs. 4,917 with interest and costs, and interest on the judgment at 6 per cent.

THE UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION RESULTS.

SECOND B. A. EXAMINATION. (UNDER OLD COURSE)

The results of the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, under the old and the new course, were declared yesterday afternoon at the University. Out of 158 candidates, who had been examined under the old course, 124 were declared successful: 38 in the second class and 86 in the pass class. The Bhow Daji Prize of the value of Rs. 200 in Sanskrit has been awarded to Mr. Narmadashankar Devashankar Mehta, while the Ellis Scholarship of Rs. 25 per month in English has been secured by Mr. Luximon Vinayak Pavalkar. The Narayen Vasudev Scholarship of Rs. 200 per annum in Natural Science has been obtained by Mr. Pranlal Abheram Parneria. The following are the names of the candidates, who were declared to have passed the second B. A. examination under the old course :—

Second Class.

Apte, Vinayak Ganesh	Mehta, C Hirachand
Boyce, N Nanabhai	Mehta, M Durgashankar
Chhaya, Somji Krishnaji	Mehta, Motibhai Manibhai
Commissariat, P Jamsetji	Mehta, N Devashankar
Dady-Barjor, K Hormasji	Mobedjina, S Mancherji
Dara, C Dabyabhai	Palekar, Shivrao Vithal
Desai, C Shankarji	Paralkar, L Vinayak
Desai, V Desaibhai	Parneria, Pranlal Abheram
Deshpande, A Krishna	Patvardhan, D Ganesh
Harpanhalli, M Ramchandra	Patvardhan, Y Raoji
Havaldar, G Ramkrishna	Rishi, V Damodar
Joglekar, V Prabhakar	Shah, N Khemchand
Joshi, Datto Balkrishna	Shaikh, Ibrahim Bapubhai
Joshi, Venkatesh Shivram	Shinde, R Mahadev
Kalele, L Chintaman	Shroff, J Pranjivandas
Khopkar, Shivram Raoji	Soman, R Lakshman
Kittur, G Venkatesh	Tolat, G Gopaldas
Kothavala, D Manekji	Treasuryvala, B Jamshedji
Mantri, H Harishchandra	Vedak, Krishnarao Vithal

Pass Class.

Abhyankar, S Govind	Kudalkar, B Ramchandra
Acharya, G Govind	Kulkarni, M Pundlik
Advani, G Annaji	Lagu, H Lakshman
Agashe, S Sadashiv	Limaye, M Narayen
Amladi, B Sheshgiri	Mangalvedekar, N Raghavendra
Anklesaria, D Tehmuras	Marathe, K Mahadev
Athalye, Ganesh Vishnu	Marathe, V Damodar
Bamanji, F Ratanji	Mehta, M Harilal
Bapat, Hari Ganesh	Mehta, R Ghelabhai
Batlivala, P Sorabji	Minocher, K Manekji
Bhat, Anupram Ramji	Modak, Ganesh Balvent
Bhatye, P Sakharam	Nachane, V Ramchandra
Bivalkar, V Raghunath	Nayampalli, S Krishnarao
Captain, Mervanji Framji	Nene, Gangadhar Gopal
Chudasama, M Dosaji	Nene, P Sadashiv
Dalal, J Kharshedji	Pandit, R Babacharya
Datar, Ganesh Parshuram	Panse, K Martand
Dave, Y Keshavlal	Pant, B Shrinivas
Desai, Bapalal Harilal	Paranjapye, H Krishna
Desai, H Ranchhodji	Parekh, A Motilal
Desai, Hiralal Motilal	Patankar, A Pandurang
Desai, J Govindrai	Pradhan, G Vaman
Desai, P Lallubhai	Purandare, M Chintaman
Desai, Sakarlal Ratilal	Rajhansa, R Mahadev
Dashpande, K Gangadhar	Raleraskar, G Hari
Dholakia, M Amerji	Risaldar, A Shajankhan
Engineer, B Ranchhordas	Sahasrabudhe, K Vishvanath
Gupto, D Martand	Salukhe, Malhar Gopal
Gupte, Govind Keshav	Shah, B Surajram
Gurjar, M Balkrishna	Shahna, A Dinshawji
Hathi, L Jagjivan	Shaikh, Jaffer Muhammad
Jamkhandi, G Bhimrao	Shroff, H Brijbhukhandas
Jamkhandi, G Sadashiv	Shukla, L Keshra
Javeri, M Chunilal	Sindhakar, R Rango
Joshi, Vasudev Balvant	Sukthankar, H Shamrao
Kaka, N Jamshedji	Sunthankar, N Raghunath
Kale, K Ramchandra	Takle, T Ramchandra
Kamat, B Sitaram	Vaidya, V Ganesh
Karmajvala, A Vithalrai	Vaidya, V Prabhuram
Kathavate, S Vishnu	Vaishnav, M Anantji
Khanvilkar, V Balkrishna	Vaze, R Ballal
Khare, V Hari	Vyavaharkar, G Sadashiv
Kher, A Hari	
Koulgi, S Haigrivacharya	

B. A. Examination (under new course).

Out of the 62 candidates who presented themselves at the examination for the degree of Bachelor of Arts under the new course, 44 were declared successful: 1 in the first class, 12 in the second class, and 31 in the pass. The half of the Wordsworth Scholarship and Prize have been awarded to Mr. Tolentine Gabriel Correa. Mr. Hirjibhai Hormusji Wadia, the only successful candidate in the first class, has secured the Duke of Edinburgh Fellowship of Rs. 400 per annum, tenable for two years; the James Taylor Prize in Political Economy and History, of the value of Rs. 100; and the Cobden Club Medal and the remaining half of the Wordsworth scholarship and prize. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

First Class.—Wadya. Hirjibhai Hormusji.

First Class.

Captain, D Sorabjee	Kalsulkar, S Vithal
Chitre, T Damodar	Mirza, A M Husainkhan
Correa, T Gabriel	Navaratna, D Ananta
Dharadhar, S Ramchandra	Vaz, J Anthony C A
Gokhale, V Sadashiv	Vazirani, T Tikamdas
Jayakar, M Ramrao	Vora, H Bhimji

Pass Class.

Bakhshi, V Chotalal	Kotak, Harjivan Bhavan
Bhide, D Keshav	Kawjalgi, S Venkatesh
Chandorkar, G Kashinath	Kulkarni, D Vithal
Changula, A Padeppa	Kunte, B Bhaskar
Chokshi, M Navnitlal	Mahagavkar, L Narayan
Dalal, D Motiram	Mehta, F Shapurji
Dandekar, G Krish	Nadkarni, M Kamalaji
DeLima, T Joseph	Padhye, K Appa
Desai, M Gulabbhai	Pereira, F William
Devdhar, S Shivram	Satgbare, V Dadaji
Dikshit, V Manishanker	Shah, I Surajram
Gokhale, V Govind	Shroff, H Dadabhai
Gutikar, Vajirao Ramrao	Thakur, V Harischandra
Joshi, K Ganesh	Thanavala, Y Dadabhai
Kelkar, K Hari	Vakil, M Harilal
Killedar, K Lakshman	

First L. L. B. Examination.

Out of the 194 candidates, who had submitted themselves in the first examination for the degree of L. L. B., 134 were declared successful in the first class and 127 in the second class. The Kinlach Forbes Gold Medal and Prize have been awarded to Mr. Dhunjishaw Bapuji Desai, a successful candidate in the first class. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

First Class.

Bharucha, S Manekshaw	Munshi, H Mansuklal
Desai, Dhanjishaw Bapuji	Samtani, C Kotumal
Gholkar, Vishnu Sitaram	Vakil, C Dayabhai
Mehta, Maganlal Ghelabhai	

Second Class.

Acharya, Tiruvenkant K	Korde, Lakhsman Bapuji
Advani, C Bulchand	Koyaji, J Cuvarji
Anikhindi, K Balaji	Kulkarni, J Eknath
Apte, Balkrishna Shirdar	Kulkarni, N Ramchandra
Apte, Ramchundra Govind	Laad, P Shamrao
Apte, R Moreshwar	Lentin, B Ruttonji
Badami, S Purshottamdas	Limaye, N Hari
Balsara, Bejonji Manekji	Lobar, M Makandas
Bana, Framji Rustomji	Mahajan, Y Bapuji
Bhandoravala, K Navroji	Mahjani, R Vishnu
Bapat, D Ramkrishna	Majmudar, V Jesukhrai
Bapat, Shirdar Vaman	Maude, Shankar Bhaya
Bhagwat, V Shankar	Mehta, C Lalbhai
Bhat, R Manishankar	Mehta, Hoshang Dinshaw
Bhat, B Bhavnishankar	Mehta, J Pherozhah
Bhat, T Chhaganlal	Mehta, M Purushottam
Bhende, D Ramchundra	Mehta, R Maganlal
Bhojnani, L Gidumal	Modi, K Premchand
Bijapurkar, V Govind	Munshi, C Ramnikram
Bilimoria, H Nacroji	Nagarkatte, D Venkappa
Bilimoria, P Nasarvanji	Nagrani, T Naraindas
Birdy, R Meherwanji	Nerurkar, V Sitaram
Chandrachud, N Balkrishna	Parekh G Uttamram
Chhatrapati, H Dabyabhai	Parekh, M Chunilal
Chhaya, T Karunashankar	Patel, J Rustomji
Cooper, D Dosabhai	Patkar, S Sakharam
Dabholkar, P Ramchundra	Patki, V Raghunath
Datar, Shama Govindrao	Pendse, N Balwant
D'Cruz, Augustus R	Phadke, R Sakharam
Deo, Shankar Shrikrishna	Patwardhan, D Mahadev
Desai, K Vithaldas	Pitre, T Kashinath
Desai, K Venkoba	Rajadhyaksha, N Krishnarao
Desai, P Chhotamlal	Ranade, C Ganesh
Desai, Sakarlal Ratilal	Redkar, D Balkrishna
Deshpande, G Balkrishna	Sabnis, S Bhagwant
Dhabhar, B Nasarvanji	Saldanha, Charles
Dhadphale, T Ramchandra	Sane, Vyankatesh Govind
Dhru, B Laljibhai	Sanjana, Beramji Navroji
Divanji, K Narbheram	Sanklia, D Varajdas
Divatia, M Ishvarrai	Satghar, V Dadaji
Dravid, S Trimbak	Sethna, Ardeshir Bomanji
Dyahadi, Y Sadashiv	Shah, N Meghnand
Dalal, D Motiram	Shahani, G Jotesing
Desai, M Gulabbhai	Shikare, Vasudev Vaman
Dharadhar, S Ramchandra	Shivadasani, T Choithram
Fernandes, A John	Smith, Sydney David
Gadgil, S Ganesh	Sodah, T Tulsidas
Gazdar, N Jivanji	

Gandhi, V Shankar	Soman, R Ganesh
Garde, M Balwant	Sontake, Datto Damodar
Gharda, N Dinshaw	Sulakhe, G Pandharinath
Ghate, Sitaram Dinkar	Saher, K Navroji
Gholkar, V Sitaram	Talcherkar, H Anandrao
Godinho, Philip	Talmaki, S Subrao
Gonsalves, Victorino A G	Taraporevala, V Dinshaw
Gupte, A Ramchandra	Telang M Jivaji
Hebbal, G Annarao	Thakar S Naraudas
Joshi, Keshav Narayan	Thakur, V Harischandra
Junekar, D Govind	Treasurywalla, J Jehangir
Joyakar, M Ramrao	Trivedi, M Rajaram
Kadri, J Syedmia	Trivedi, V Girjashankar
Karandikar, S Vithal	Tyabji, M M Hadi K
Katti, A Kattacharya	Tyabji, M M Kazim K
Kelkar, Krishnaji Hari	Vaidya, G Kharashankar
Khadikar, K Prabhakar	Vasvani, T Dayaram
Khambata, J Dosabhai	Vazirani, T Tikamdas
Kharkar, G Mahipat	Vora, Harilal Bhimji
Killedar, V Luximon	Wadia, Kuvarji Navroji
Kondkar, L Bhikaji	Wadia, Muncherji Cursetji

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The s s Benares, 1,984 tons, Captain C Schoufeldt cleared yesterday for Madras and Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo.

The B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livengstone, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi 15th (December) via Kathiawar coast ports, with a general cargo and Lieut Atkinson and Miss Atefield as Cabin, and 464 deck passengers.

The s s Tropea, 2,603 tons, Captain J R Barber, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff (16th November) with a cargo of railway material and 1,484 tons coals, and Mr Mrs, Miss and Master Alley as passengers. The vessels is consigned to Messrs Turner Morrison and Co.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—December 18.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
A	C. Ranald	1338	Sommerfield	Antwerp &c.		F M & Co
B	Mikado	...	Pickering	Karachi	22-12	F M & Co
C	Naseri	850	Raffin	Red Sea Ports		B & P S N Co
D	Barawa	234	Cassum	Zanzibar		M M & Co
E	Warora	2254	Anderson	Calcutta		M M & Co
H&J	Avoca	905	M Baker	Zanzibar		D Jairam
M	Satrunji	548	Ahmed	C Mandvi	20-12	S & Co
N	Horsa	1900	Veal	Not Fixed		Cursetjee Eduljee
O	Caspian	2318	Beard	Marseilles	24-12	McIntosh
P	Brinkburn	2096	Jacob	Dunkirk		K N & Co
Q	Safari	891	Gauhe	Zanzibar		F Heyer

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
Bahaduri	523	G Ahmed	Bhownagur	18-12	Shepherd & Co
Sabarmati	5139	Fakeera	Mangalore	17-12	Do.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
3	Singapore	2341	O Canipa	Genoa		C Barboro
4	Benares	1984	Schanferdt	Madras	18-12	J M & Co
5	Thibet	1665	Ganett	Mouratious		H C Joosub
8	M Valerio	2914	Vidnes	China	21-12	A L S N Co
9	Manningtry	1828	White	Not fixed		Hill S & G
12	Rydal Hall	2139	M Mitchell	Not fixed		E Bates & Co
16	Pachumba	544	Richford	Bhownuggur	22-12	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Agent.
s. s. Abdool Cader	2147	Joonee	H A Sidick

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
18	Tropea (s)	Barber	Cardiff, Nov 16.
	Kola (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, Dec 15.
	Nairung (s)	Bullock	Calcutta, Nov 30.
	Australia (s)	Tait	Glasgow, Nov 10.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
18	Dwarka (s)	Tice	Karachi, &c.
	Benares (s)	Schoufeldt	Calcutta, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c.
" Abdul Cader, for Aden, Jedda, &c., via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
13	Pekin s	Langbourne	London, Nov 9.
	Nadir s	Crebbin	Bombay, Nov 23.
	Mazagon s	Wibauer	Colombo, Dec 6.

DEPARTURES.

Dec. 13.—Steamers Peshawur and Nowshera; ships Manchester, Holkar, Four Winds and Thirlmere.

THE WEATHER

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON TUESDAY, THE 18TH OF DECEMBER, 1894.

Summary.

Pressure has increased briskly to rapidly in Sind, Rajputana and at Deesa, Indore, Akola, Amraoti and Goa, and has changed by moderate or small amounts elsewhere. Readings are highest in the north and lowest in the extreme south. Gradients are steep. Winds are northerly at Malegaon, Madras and Negapatam and north-easteraly to south-easterly elsewhere. The force has been fresh to light. This morning the wind velocity was 12 miles an hour at Neemuch and Bombay. The maximum temperature is from 5° to 6° above the normal at Mangalore, Akola, Khandawa, Hoshangabad and Jabalpore and the minimum 7° to 14° in excess in Central India, the Central Provinces and at Ajmere, Akola, and Mangalore. The highest temperature in the shade was 95° at Mangalore and the lowest 36° at Jacobabad. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are cloudy to overcast in Central India, and at Jhansi, Deesa, Ahmedabad, Bhuj, Jabalpore, Hoshangabad, Khandwa, Akola, Surat, Malegaon, Madras, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly and Negapatam. Light rain has fallen at Negapatam. Conditions are favourable for rain in local showers at the southerly stations in the Madras Presidency.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, Dec. 18.

The pressure has risen from briskly to rapidly in the Punjab, Upper Sind, and Rajputana, and is steady in west Baluchistan and north Bombay. It has risen slightly over the remainder of India. The pressure is in considerable excess over a greater part of north-west India, and in slight to moderate excess elsewhere. Light showers have been reported from Chittagong, Colombo, and Southern India. The heaviest fall is half an inch at Colombo. The skies are heavely clouded, and the temperature has increased rapidly in Baluchistan and a depression is apparently advancing eastwards towards Paluchistan and Sind. Fine weather prevails generally elswhere.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 17th December 1894.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·968
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·8
Dew Point	68·2
Relative humidity of Air	0·758
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	2·6
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	82·8
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·0
General Directions of wind*	ENE, NW, NNW, N.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	191

*From midnight to midnight.

Among the multifarious duties discharged by the County Council is that of managing a school. In consequence of the refusal of the School Board of the district to provide a school for the children of the little colony of workmen employed at Crossness Outfall Works, the Main Drainage Committee built a school itself. The school is attended by about forty children, and the Council has been informed that it is to receive a Government grant of 34*l*. 6s. and a free grant of 21*l*. 10s. which is a very creditable record. The Government inspector, however, complained that drawing was not taught, and at the Council meeting the other day the Committee was to ask permission to appoint an ex-pupil teacher capable of teaching drawing.

A Paris Correspondent writes: M. Flourens immediately the late Czar died, hastened to Russia. It may be remembered that he visited that country two years ago and wrote a book, in which he bestowed unmeasured praise on the public and private virtues of the Czar, and almost called for a crusade to destroy the maritime power of Great Britain, which he alleged "oppressed" all the weaker nations. Before returning this time to St. Petersburg, he accepted the post of special correspondent of the "Journal." His first letter shows how completely the tide has turned in St. Petersburg, not against France, but in favour of Great Britain. M. Flourens says that the deeply affectionate relations of the English and Russian reigning families are not to be overlooked. The loving spirit in which the Prince and Princess of Wales entered into the affliction of the Empress Dowager and her children and helped to bear their sorrow went home to the Russians. It is also, says M. Flourens, certain that the Czar is not only fondly attached to his English relatives, but that he likes England. He will be drawn towards her by sympathies and family relations. Certainly, he means to stand by his father's foreign policy, but that policy must take a personal hue. The moral to be drawn from this is that a declaration of war against England is not a passport to the Court of St. Petersburg. M. Flourens adds to his signature the words "Ex-Foreign Minister."

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale, at their Rooms, of a quantity of grey, white and colored piece-goods, twist, &c.
2 cases of fancy toys.
On account and at the risk of Messrs. Karai and Co—
11 cases saline glass.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, December 19, 1894.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Doongersy Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable teak and blackwood dinning, drawing and bedroom furniture of the latest design and superior finish, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best platedware, superior white and gold porcelain ware, Trescher's glassware, one Bijou over-strung cottage piano'forte by Soundy and Co., in good order, rich table ornaments, firstrate pictures, Persian carpets, books, a choice collection of roses, maiden hair ferns, palms, etc. the property of E. S. GUBBAY, Esq., proceeded to Calcutta.

Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AT 2 P.M.

1 English-built barouche by Laurie and Marner.
1 „ victoria by H. C. Dunstan, London.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Queen's Road, Chowpatty, near the Islam Club, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best platedware, crockery and glassware, a first rate mahogany cottage pianoforte by Rose and Co., nearly new, table ornaments, Chins and Japanese vases, pictures, Brussels and Persian carpets, etc, the property of C. P. LOVETT, Esq.
The property is on view.

SALE OF 15 CASES TURKEY-RED SWISS CHINTZ.
On MONDAY, the 24th inst., at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Rampertabh Sookh Dyal, of Delhi—
S H C—1363—1969-83 15 cases each 60 pieces 22-22½ inches 28 yards Turkey-Red Swiss chintz.

On MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and at the risk of Mr. S. R. MISTRY.—
S R M 1-5—5 cases lampware, ex s. s. Shannon.
1-6—6 packages, „ s. s. Rome.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, December 19, 1894.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT GUNPOWDER ROAD, MAZAGON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, 19th inst, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee, Mr. Peeroshaw Jamsetjee Commissariatwalla, and on account and risk of the mortgagor, Mr. Framjee Cursetjee Mazagonwalla, under the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, dated 26th September, 1893, the following property :—
All that piece or parcel of land, situate on the Gunpowder Road, in the Island of Bombay, in the registration district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement three hundred and fifty-six square yards or thereabouts, assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under new No. 16344, old Survey No. 23702, and bounded on or towards the east by the property of Premabhoy Hemabhoy, on or towards the west by the property of Merwanjee Framjee Dady Burjorna, on or towards the north by the property belonging to the heirs of Sorabjee Dossabhoy Mazagonwalla, and on or towards the south by the said Gunpowder Road aforesaid, together with the dwelling house, hereditaments, and premises built and standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under Ward No. 5223 (1) (2), Street No. 16-18 (1), and which said premises were formerly and are now in the occupation of the mortgagor and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Ardeseer, Hormasjee, and Dinshaw, Solicitors, or to the Undersigned.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 19th inst, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Clifton Lodge," Bellasis Road, Byculla, opposite the "Retreat," the very valuable and handsome substantial-made teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, handsome large parian figures, oleographs and pictures, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of A. B. L. COOPER, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome strong landau, nearly new.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction to the highest bidder, and without reserve, at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the Share Bazar, very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood French-polished household furniture of the latest designs, consisting of dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, almiras, a first-rate rosewood grand square pianoforte by Schiedmayer and Sohne in capital order, &c, &c.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
Also on account and risk of the concerned—
2 cases fancy glassware, consisting of flower vases of various sizes, scent cases, card trays, scent bottles, &c.

AUCTION SALE by order of the Trustees for the Debenture-holders of the MAHARANI ICE Co., Ld.

Under instructions of the Trustees of the Debenture-holders of the Maharani Ice Co., Ld., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will (unless previously privately disposed of) on FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, with a reserve price of Rs. 50,000, the property of the abovenamed Company, in one lot, consisting of the lease of the property, situated at No. 5, Armenian Lane, Fort, together with boilers, engines, pumps, refrigerators, condensers, shaftings ice and water tanks, electric light machinery, filters, engine stores, engine tools, spare machinery, furniture scales, tools, &c., &c.
Full particulars of the above property, together with the conditions of sale, may be obtained from the Managing Trustee, Mr. Chabildas Lalloobhoy, at Messrs. James Mackintosh and Co., or at the Rooms of the Undersigned.
N. B.—Private offers for the property will be received by the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF ROLLER SKINS, PERFORATED ZINC SHEETS, AND MARBLE SLABS.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of the concerned, and on account and risk of defaulting indentors—
S & Co—A 11, Bombay—3 cases about 110 dozen roller skins.
S & Co—A 38 Bombay—155 cases containing 1,590 unpolished and 400 polished black marble from 12 to 24 inches.
S & Co—A 3 1-19—19 casks each 10 sheets perforated zinc sheets.
The above will be sold in small lots to suit purchasers.

On SATURDAY the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Hummum Street, Fort opposite to Messrs. Menesse & Co., the very valuable and handsome teak and blackwood substantial-made household furniture, plated glass and crockeryware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Brussels and velvet carpets, a large size aviary, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosene lamps, &c., the property of E. C. DAVONSHIRE, Esq.
Also on account and risk of the concerned—
1 case fancy glassware.
1 „ „ bamboo furniture.
1 „ toilet service.
1 „ child's perambulator.
The property is on view.

GRAND OUTRIGHT AUCTION SALE OF AUSTRALIAN HORSES.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE FIRST-CLASS HORSES AT A CHEAP RATE.

Under instructions from Mr. James Tullock, the well known importer of Australian horses, Messrs BENNETT and Co. will, on SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, at the Government Remount Stables, Queen's Road, behind the Charni Road Station, to the highest bidder, the balance of the shipment.
About 50 very first class Australian horses, imported especially for India, consisting of very first class Artillery horses and officers' chargers, hacks, cobs, &c.
The Horses will be ridden and driven at the time of Sale.
Native States and Commanding Officers requiring horses for their regiments should not lose this chance to purchase these really well-bread, well-seasoned, first class horses, suitable for all purposes, either carriage or riding.

On SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods.

AT 1-30 p. m.

The property of H. H. the Chief of Kagal—
1 handsome grey Australian mare, aged, about 15-3, goes well in single and double harness.
1 do. do. do. do.
1 handsome chesnut C. B. cob, a very good weight-carrier.
The property of another Gentleman—
1 strong victoria in good order.
1 second-hand palanquin office shigram.
1 powerful C. B. chesnut pony, 13-2, goes in saddle and harness.
1 grey Arab horse, 14 hands.

BENNETT & CO

Bombay, December 19, 1894.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF JAPANESE MATCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the Godown of Messrs. Tata and Sons, near Carnac Bunder (next to the Tobacco Warehouses.)—
About 75 cases and 50 gross Japanese matches, slightly damaged.
Will sell in small lots to suit the convenience of the purchasers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co.

Bombay, December 19, 1894.

THACKER & CO., LD., BOMBAY,

ENGRAVERS, DIE-SINKERS, RELIEF STAMPERS, COPPER-PLATE PRINTERS.

YOUR CREST OR MONOGRAM, Rs. 20.

ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

YOUR VISITING CARD.	Rs.	a.
100 Gentleman's Cards, one line with Plate	4	0
100 Ladies' Cards, one line with Plate	5	0

Other lines, such as Club, Address and Regiment, charge 1 Re. 1 per line extra.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC VISITING the NAVAL and MILITARY TOURNAMENT, on the 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th instant, are informed as below :—

1. Persons holding 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class Tickets may enter the Temporary Enclosure from either Mayo Road or Queen's Road.
2. All Carriages must approach the Oval from the North and no Carriages will be permitted to proceed in the direction of the Oval by any other Route.
3. The undermentioned Roads will be CLOSED to Vehicular Traffic from 8 P.M :—

Queen's Road (South of Band stand).
Co-operage Road.
Bandstand Road.
Hope Street.
Fuller Road.
University Road.
Eldon Road.

4. Carriages after setting down at the entrances of the enclosure on the Mayo Road will be passed out by Fuller Road, on to the Esplanade Road, and parked along Rampart Row. Those setting down at the Queen's Road entrances will be parked at the Bandstand, and on the Queen's Road, South of Bandstand, and along to the Wodehouse Road in the direction of Colaba.
5. On the conclusion of each Night's Tournament, Carriages, after picking up at their respective entrances, must proceed North, and will not be allowed to turn round and drive in the direction of the Bandstand.
6. To facilitate Departure gentlemen are advised to bring an Extra servant for the purpose of calling their Carriages when wanted.
7. During each Night's Tournament there will be frequent discharges of Artillery. Owners of nervous horses are therefore advised to send their Carriages to a considerable distance from the Oval and Parking Grounds.

R. H. VINCENT,
Commissioner of Police.

Head Police Office, Bombay, 14th December, 1894.

GROSS NEGLECT OF THE EYES IS THE MOST PRODIGAL OF ALL NEGLECT.

DR. A. MENIST'S

CELEBRATED PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES & EYE GLASSES.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Company, Limited, are the only Representatives in India for Dr. MENIST, of AMSTERDAM and LONDON, whose Perfect Pebble Spectacles are so widely and favourably known throughout the country. The Eye is the most delicate organ of sense, and too great care and pains cannot be lavished on perfecting, to the utmost extent of our knowledge, those artificial aids which under certain ages are found to be indispensable to comfort. Spectacles may be obtained from us for Half the Price of Dr. Menist's, but when it becomes a question of economising a little money at the risk of injuring the sight, the economy is a very double one.

In Dr. MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES every detail has been most carefully studied. Not only does he use the purest natural Crystal or Pebble, which is infinitely better for the Eye than any artificial Glass, but cuts the Lenses in strict accordance with the latest improvements of Science, combined with a principle discovered by himself, which renders them quite unapproachable by those of any other maker. The frames, too, are the results of years of patient study and gradual improvement, leaving now little to be desired.

Each Eye most carefully examined and measured, and suitable Lenses supplied to remedy every defect in vision.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,

SURGEON DENTIST.

No. 8, HORNBY ROW,

Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BYCULLA RAILWAY STATION.

A MOST DESIRABLE HOTEL IN BOMBAY FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, both Married and Single. It is close to the Railway and Tram, very quiet, airy, and well furnished. Complete Suites of APARTMENTS, consisting of Bedrooms, each with Dressing and Bath rooms attached. Very large Dining and Drawing-rooms. First Class Table kept, and the best of Wines, Spirits, &c., supplied. A respectable Bar and good Billiard Table is available to the Public. ALL UNDER ENGLISH MANAGEMENT, and on the MOST MODERATE TERMS. Families and others passing through Bombay will find TAYLOR'S FAMILY HOTEL one of the best to stay in.

The Proprietor is prepared to Cater in first class tyle for State Entertainments, Banquets, Dinners Public and Private), Suppers, and Luncheon Parties.

FOR TERMS APPLY TO THE MANAGER.

PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES.

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIANS,

OPTICIANS TO THE PRINCIPAL OPHTHALMIC SURGEONS IN INDIA

BY

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO

H. E. the VICEROY & GOVERNOR-GENL. of INDIA; GENERAL LORD ROBERTS; H. E. LORD WENLOCK, Governor of Madras.

THE term Optician has long been so recklessly misapplied that the meaning of it has become obscure ; probably nine persons out of ten would define it as a spectacle-seller. In Europe the duty of the Optician is limited more strictly than it is in India, to merely giving mechanical effect to the Oculist's definitions, but out here it is essential that he should possess at least sufficient technical knowledge to enable him to define and correct the ordinary forms of ametropia himself. To keep an assortment of Spectacles, more or less tastefully arranged, for the customer to try on and select from, like a pair of boots, is obviously unscientific; most people prefer to be measured even for boots, and how much more delicate a matter is the Eye.

At our Reception Rooms in the three Presidency towns perfect arrangements have been made for Testing the Sight, and we endeavour to visit the chief mofussil stations periodically for the same purpose. In the intervals the best advice we can offer to persons at a distance is to get a proper definition from a qualified medical man in case of need rather than select glass themselves haphazard. We can then prepare Spectacles that will correct any defects arising out of removeable conditions of the refraction.

CALCUTTA, MADRAS, BOMBAY, LONDON.

Price List free on application.

DR. N. H. GHEESTA
AND
H. P. SMITH, D. D. S.,
American Dentists,
No. 65-67, ESPLANADE ROAD.
TEETH WITHOUT PLATES.

BY means of the Gold Bridge system we now insert Artificial Teeth without Plates, which take up no more room in the Mouth than natural Teeth, and are thoroughly Reliable and Serviceable.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon-Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon, Muscat, says :—I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment :—I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious, &c., &c. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa W. Works :—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. R. Crizzie, Esq., in charge Tunnels, Gollkara :—I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary :—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq., Ct. f Guard, S. M. Railway :—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your Orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Worli, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co.; TREACHER & Co.; PHILLIPS & Co.; and DANTRA & Co., at Re 1.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Costiveness and Stomach Pains.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be take at all times without restraint from business of pleasure

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be keptready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicines given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross, engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore, purchase without seeing the Government stamp over the ork of the bottle

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 18.

REUTER'S London financial telegram of last evening quotes Consols unchanged at 103¼ ; and Indian Sterling Loan at 112⅝. The market rates of discount were reduced by 1/8 per cent., say to 7/8 per cent. on short London Bills, and 1 1/8 on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper, 3½ per cent. Rupee Securities were ¼ per cent. lower, at £55 1/8. The price of Bar Silver declined 5-16d. say to 27 9-16d. per oz. ; and in New York the metal was 5/8 cent cheaper, at 60 cents per oz. ; with demand Exchange unaltered, at 4·88¾ dollars. The Exchange Bank's buying rate in London on India remained at 1s. 0⅛d. Coal Freight from Cardiff to Bombay was 1s. 9d. *via* the Canal per ton lower, at 8s. per ton. French Rentes in Paris were quoted at 101¼ *ex-coupon* ; Paris Exchange in London was unaltered, at fcs. 25·15.

The price of spot American Cotton in New York yesterday gave way 1-32d. per lb. ; and Arrivals were 1-16d. per lb. lower, returning to last Thursday's quotations of 2 63-64d. for December-February deliveries, and 3 3-64d. for April-May. The market closed quiet ; Surats flat ; and Arrivals dull ; the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales inclusive of 300 East Indians. The day's Imports were 12,000 bales. The Manchester market was quiet.

In New York, the price of ready Mid-Uplands was unchanged at 5⅞ cents per lb. ; but Futures for March were 6 points lower, at 5·57 cents per oz. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 78,000 bales ; and the figures for last season now give the following comparison with those for the two years preceding during the same time :—

	1894.	1893.	1892.
Monday's Receipts......	78,000	53,000	47,000
Two days' do. ...	128,000	92,000	70,000
Since 1st September ..	3,690,000	3,654,000	3,253,000

Our local market for the staple has been quiet to-day at a decline of Rs. 2 in prices, and only a small business has been reported. Transactions by exporters have been confined to a contract for 100 bales of Fully Good Bengal, at 139¼ for December delivery ; and 200 bales of the same growth of the new crop, ready, at Rs. 136 ; while the Mills have taken 900 bales in all, consisting of 200 each of ready new Julgaum, at Rs. 151¼-52 ; and Mulkapore, at Rs. 157 ; 150 Bhoosawur, at Rs. 155 ; and 100 Khundwa, at Rs. 159 ; and, of old stuff, 150 Bhownugger, at Rs. 158 ; and 100 Dharwar, at Rs. 158 per candy.

WHEAT has become firm to-day ; but prices show no change in any descriptions, and only a moderate export business has been reported.

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent, in a steady market. The price of *Linseed* has advanced 1 anna per cwt., say to Rs. 8-1-0 to Rs. 8-3-0 per cwt. ; but other kinds are unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton........................	6,435	bales.
Wheat........................	8,975	cwts.
Linseed........................	3,768	„
Rapeseed........................	3,477	„
Gingelly........................	25,198	„
Groundnuts........................	1,754	„
Castorseed........................	1,690	„
Rice........................	14,416	„

FREIGHTS are steady, but there is hardly any demand for tonnage from shippers, and no fresh business of importance has transpired to-day.

EXCHANGE opened weak again this morning at 1s. 0 7-8d. Telegraphic and Demand, for Bank remittance, and at 1s. 0 31-32d. for three months' sight Bills for December delivery, and remained thereat all day, a moderate amount of Mercantile Paper having been placed at this rate ; also a fair amount of Gold on the basis of 1s. 0 15-16d. for Demand. Later on, Calcutta rates came steadier, and Bank Demand improved here to 1s. 0 29-32d. without, however, eliciting any enquiry, and our rates closed steadier as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	...1s. 0 29-32d to 7-8d.	per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	...1s. 0 7-8d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	..1s. 0 29-32d.	„
Credits do.	...1s. 0 31-32d.	„
Francs do.	...1·30¼.	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER opened at 103⅝ for 3½ per Cents for Money, and 103¾ for Account, and rates advanced therefrom to 103 11-16 and 103⅞ in the two positions, respectively, in a steady market ; but eventually closed at the opening quotations.

SHARES.—A little movement has taken place in Mill Shares resulting in an advance of Rs. 10 each in Luckmidas, Maneckji Petit, and Swadeshi Mill shares of Rs. 5 each in Empress, and Jivraz Balloo ; and a decline of Rs. 5 in Oriental, and Sholapur ; and Rs. 2½ in Colaba Land and Mill. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 3½ higher, at Rs. 1,310 per share.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL.—DECEMBER 16.

Cook, Lieut, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, on leave, from Purandhar.
Cole, Capt Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, on leave, from Poona.
Baker, Surgn Major, Bo, I M S, from leave, from England.

DECEMBER 17.

Mecham, Lt Col, Bengal, late 2nd Scottish Rifles, on leave from Jubbulpore.
Atkinson, Lt, Bengal, R E, on leave, from Quetta.
Mellis, Col, on duty, from Bhopal.
Norman, Lt Col, 11th Bengal Lancers, on duty, from Bhopal.
Barlton, Bennett, I S C, Lt Col, Bo, Comt Dept, on duty, from Poona.

DECEMBER 18.

Carter, Major, Bengal, R Berks Regt, from Sitapur.
Cameron, 2nd Lt, Bengal, Gordon High, on leave, from Rawal Pindi.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 18.

Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, off leave, to Poona.
Eassie, Vety Lt, Ms, A V D, on duty, to Bangalore.
Bond, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, to Cownpore.
Norman, Lt, 11th B I, to Bangalore,
Mell's, Col, I G S Troops, on duty, to Bangalore.
Anderson, Capt, Bo, J A G, on duty, to Poona.
Johnson, Sir Bart, Major Bo Staff, off leave, to Poona.
Sepping, Lt Col, Bo, Y L I, off leave, to Poona.
Charlton, Lt, Bengal, R A, on duty, to Jhansi.
Broadbent, Lt Col, Bo, R E, on duty, to Poona.
Bond, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O Y L I, from leave, to Poona.
Jones, Lt Col, Bo, 2nd Bo Lancers, on leave, to Poona.
Black, Lt, Bengal, 12th B I, on duty, to Dorunda.
Grey, Lt, Ms, 3rd L I, on duty.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR R. S. BROWN, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 19th December, 1894.

1. There will be no parade on Saturday afternoon the 22nd instant.
2. The Range at Coorla will be available for class firing through out the day on Saturday next the 22nd instant.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

There will be a Cinderella Dance at the Town Hall on Saturday the 22nd instant.
Tickets can be obtained from Capt. Place, Govt. Dockyard. Not later than Friday the 21st.
Members Rs. 2 (to include ladies).
Other Volunteers Rs. 3 (to include ladies).
Tickets for the latter to be obtained through members. Ladies names in all cases to be given for entry on the invitation cards.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia, Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.)
Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 1st December, 1894, on 1,674·02 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,15,000	3,50,000	4,000	4,69,000
Or per mile of Railway	69	209	2	280
For previous 21 weeks of half-year.	26,83,725	49,43,117	99,413	77,26,255
Total for 22 weeks..	27,98,725	52,93,117	1,03,413	81,95,255
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,37,971	2,70,406	4,035	4,12,412
Per mile of Ry do.	82	162	2	246
Total to corresponding date do.	28,56,300	43,69,024	1,17,299	73,42,623

Increase for the week ....Rs. 56,588
Ditto to date .... „ 8,52,632

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills, of the 11th December, 1894 :—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1894-95.........	17,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1894 to 8th Dec. 1894.	11,427,200
Balance to be remitted from 9th Dec. 1894 to 31st March 1895	5,572,800

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

WHITBY—December 18, at Parel, Bombay, the wife of J Whitby, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

KABRAJI—WADIA—December 16, at Albless Bag, Bombay, Jehangir K. N. Kabraji, C. S., eldest son of Kaikhosro N. Kabraji, Esq., to Putlibai, eldest daughter of Dhanjibhai Hormasji Wadia, Esq.

OTHER PRESIDENCY.

MARRIAGE.

RAY—GILBERT—Dec 11, at Christ Church, Cawnpore, by the Revd Mr Foss Westcott, James, son of the late Captain Ray, 21st Hussars, to Alice, only daughter of the late Mr Edwin Lloyd Gilbert, Assistant Chief Engineer, and Secretary to the Burma Government Public Works Department.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1894.

THE rapprochement between Great Britain and Russia was the theme of journalists well-informed and other, in Europe during the last week in November. German, Austrian, French, English, and lastly Russian newspapers have given the subject much attention, and have expressed approval, disapproval, or doubt according to their point of view. The *Cologne Gazette* has been good enough to say that while the adhesion of Great Britain to the Triple Alliance might have been desirable for some reasons, its value would not have been much, seeing that the Insular Power has no army in the modern sense of the term and her fleet has been sadly neglected by the Government. The writer complacently hints that Russia has been offered a friendship which more self-reliant Powers did not particularly require. As the German Government for years past emulated France in addressing the late Czar in language, which has been emphatically stigmatised as servile by an impartial publicist, the jibe of the semi-official organ of the Berlin Foreign Office need not ruffle British susceptibilities in the least. What is more to the purpose is the fact that those who bitterly resent the establishment of a good understanding between the British and the Russian Governments, admit as readily as those who favour it that such an understanding has been effected. In France the news was at first received with scepticism which soon, however, yielded to a feeling of uneasiness as to its possible effect on the Dual Alliance. This feeling may doubtless be credited with the inception of the singular idea that the European situation may be further changed for the better by the accession of England to the Dual Alliance—in other words by the creation of another Triple Alliance which would be as formidable on sea as on land, and make peace secure for ever and aye. We need not be surprised to learn that this brilliant project has not awakened any enthusiasm in Paris. Opinion in that capital seems to be divided as to the real meaning of the quite unexpected display of sympathy between England and Russia. It is, on the one hand, recognised as a distinct gain that the former Power need no longer be regarded as a sleeping partner of the Triple Alliance whose fleets are pledged to protect the coasts of Italy from reprisals, while 300,000 men are being sent across the Alps to invade the Province and to assist the Central Powers against Russia. But on the other hand it would be decidedly a serious check for French policy if Russia were to look to England for the support, moral and other, which she has of late sought and found in France alone. This potentiality has not escaped the acumen of certain organs of the English press which had already shown their grasp of the new problems that are now coming up for solution, by dilating on the prospect that Germany will find herself isolated in Europe if the German writers indite foolish articles in German papers. It was apparently to allay doubts and heartburnings in the French capital that the *Novoe Vremya* put forth a statement which, we are informed, accurately reflects the views of Russian official circles on the subject :—"The policy of reserving to herself a free hand enables Russia to come to an understanding with Great Britain on Asiatic and European questions in return for satisfaction shown to Russian interests, without in any way modifying the nature of her alliance with France."

It is to be noted that in this semi-official declaration, it is expressly stated that Russia has retained her freedom of action, while coming to an arrangement with England on a basis of *do ut des.* The world is informed with unusual candour that the understanding has reference to European as well as Asiatic questions, and that no modification of what is termed "the alliance" with France is contemplated. It is no secret that the *quid pro quo* looked for in Europe is the opening of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles to the warships of all nations. This portentous departure from the traditional policy which has hitherto guided British counsels will as every schoolboy knows, benefit Russia chiefly, and it may be said without exaggeration, solely. So far as the Northern Power is concerned all the fleets of Europe are welcome to come into the Black Sea, if their respective admirals see their way to getting out again before the Straits are closed behind them. Sebastopol is now after an interval of forty years the head-quarters of the Russian Black Sea fleet. A formidable fleet of ironclads of the newest type, very different from "the lazy mules with sails," which were condemned to remain at anchor, while British and French transports were conveying the allied forces from Varna to the Crimea. No second siege of Sebastopol is to be feared, while on the other hand we have the word of General de Brialmont that there is nothing now to prevent Russia from seizing the Bosphorus by main force and rendering it impassable to any hostile fleet. Russia would, therefore, have nothing to lose by acquiescing in the opening of the Straits to the ironclads of all the Powers, while she would have a good deal to gain. The Berlin correspondent of the *Daily Telegraph*, while indicating the nature of the agreement between Great Britain and Russia touching Central Asia and the Further East, was careful to say that the question of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles has not been alluded to. By this we may infer that the understanding has not been as yet reduced to writing, while the agreement settling the respective limits on the Afghan Frontier and the Pamirs and touching Corea, only awaits signature. But he goes on to say that he is in a position to "safely predict that before the lapse of a long time a free passage through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles will be arrived at." The opening of the Straits to the fleets of all comers could not of course be decreed offhand by an agreement arrived at between Great Britain and Russia.

Under the existing treaties the closure of the Dardanelles is guaranteed by all the European Powers. When during the perturbation that followed the Penjdeh incident Russia intimated that in case of war with Great Britain she would insist upon the free passage of the Straits for her men-of-war and her volunteer fleet, Germany and Austria notified the Porte that no infraction of the Treaty of Paris on that head would be permitted. Many things have happened since then. If England sees no reason to oppose the revision of this provision in the Treaty of Paris, and France is, as she may be assumed to be, in favour of it, it may be taken for granted that Germany will not waste the bones of a Pomeramian Grenadier to uphold it. Austria will accept the inevitable. In Vienna a philosophical tone is already heard. It is pointed out that the permission of the Central Powers and of the Sultan will be required for so momentous a step ; there is no indication of a desire to assume any *non possumus* attitude. Under such circumstances the Sultan would not have the power even if he had the desire, to refuse a concession asked for by Russia and France, with the acquiescence of England. Will the British Government be justified in thus apparently reversing the policy of a hundred years? That is it must be confessed the price which must be paid for a good understanding with Russia. There are two considerations which will doubtless influence Lord Rosebery. One is that, in view of the Dual Alliance, it is no longer possible to induce France to oppose a step so ardently desired by Russia. The other is that the freedon of the Straits will not give Russia that naval ascendancy in the Mediterranean which it was at one time assumed would follow as a matter of course. The Muscovite fleet would be confronted by the fleets of Great Britain, Italy, Austria, and Greece. If the equilibrium in the Eastern Mediterranean were seriously menaced, self-interest would compel France to reconsider her recent policy and once again co-operate in the endeavour to impose a limit on Russian aggrandisement in that direction. When it comes to be recognised that it is no longer possible to prevent a Russian fleet from being permanently stationed in Mediterranean waters, and that its presence there is not a portent which need affright a British admiral, the reasons for keeping the Straits closed to the navies of all the Powers except Turkey, lose a great deal of their force. The freedom of the narrow seas will not give the Black Sea Fleet the strength to cope with the most powerful navy in the world, either in the Mediterranean or elsewhere.

THEY were discussing morals from many points of view very widely in England, when the mail left, all sorts and conditions of men and women taking part. The subject which gave rise to the correspondence was the efforts made with a view to obtaining a reprieve for James Canham Read, the man who was convicted some days back of the murder of Florence Dennis, at Prittlewell, near Southend, in June last. Read then lay under sentence of death in Chelmsford gaol. Read, who persists in asserting that he was fifty miles away from Southend on the evening of the murder, petitioned for a reprieve, but the public generally showed no sympathy with him. The evidence on which he was convicted was, however, purely circumstantial, and rested largely on the unreliable testimony of Mrs. Ayriss, sister of the deceased, and one of the women with whom Read had lived. Mr. Robert Buchanan, the novelist, poet, and playwright, rushed into print to reproach the newspapers for being silent concerning Read, and not fomenting an agitation for his reprieve. According to Mr. Buchanan, the Crown "failed utterly to establish its case against the prisoner," and he seems to think the leading newspapers being guilty of conniving at a judicial murder for not protecting against the capital sentence being executed. Mr. Buchanan characteristically held that the public was apathetic about Read's fate, simply because he was an immoral man, and "if James Canham Read is executed, on Tuesday next, he will have been sacrificed to the Mœnads of English Morality, not to the stern spirit of Justice, which cries a life for a life." Mr. Buchanan might, perhaps, feel inclined to revise his opinion when he saw Mrs. Josephine Butler joining in the demand for the condemned man's reprieve. Mrs. Butler, as we know, is the high priestess of the party who consider they have a special mission to look after the interests, not only of English, but Indian morality. It is certainly singular to contrast the apathy about Read with the fury of the agitation into which a large section of the public was lashed over the case of Mrs. Maybrick, found guilty of poisoning her husband a few years ago. *A propos* of Mr. Buchanan, we notice that that gentleman's affairs have lately been investigated by the Bankruptcy Court, and a judgment has just been delivered thereon by Mr. Registrar Gifford. According to the Official Receiver's report, the bankrupt had "brought on his bankruptcy by rash and hazardous speculations, by unjustifiable extravagance in living, and gambling." A gentleman against whom a report of this kind is officially made, one would think, should, for a time at least, refrain from delivering public lectures on morality in the columns of newspapers. The court has let him off very easily. Mr. Buchanan stated that his income averaged £1,500 a year, and he had been living at the rate of over £4,000 a year. His discharge has been granted, subject to the condition that he sets aside half of his net income in excess of £900 a year, until he has paid a dividend of 7s. 6d. in the pound to his creditors.

SOME remarkable incidents of the naval battle of Yalu are recounted by a Japanese correspondent of the *Times* which are interesting alike to the student of naval warfare and to the general reader. The Japanese took nine ships into action, but only one of them suffered injury. Not one of them was obliged to put back for repairs, nor one of them unfit to go into action next day. But the most remarkable incident of the fight with the performance of the Hiyei, a corvette which had been excluded from the engagement. Posted at first in rear of the principal squadron when the latter commenced its diagonal dash across the Chinese front, the Hiyei, had she borne away from the enemy's line at once, might have avoided serious peril, as did her consort the Akagi. But her commander's appetite was too keen to allow him to be absent from the feast of fighting. He held on in the wake of the principal squadron, and since the inferior speed of his ship made it impossible for him to clear the line of the advancing Chinese, he presently found himself a solitary corvette steaming up to within ramming range of ten ships. He could have escaped the impending peril by turning his ship to the south. But another alternative offered that pleased him better. The principal squadron was then describing a circular arc centered on the enemy's right wing. By steering along the chord of that arc the Hiyei could rejoin the squadron. To steer along the chord, however, meant to pass right through the Chinese lines, entering it from the rear ; to run the gauntlet of ten ships, two of them ironclads of nearly 8,000 tons each. Yet that was what the Hiyei did. How she emerged alive is a marvel. Vice Admiral Ito, in his official report, dismisses her extraordinary exploit with the brief sentence—"It was finely done." All the same it was rashly done and had the god of war not smiled on the Hiyei her commander would undoubtedly have lost a ship, which, if not actually valuable that day, might have been badly wanted before the close of the war. As it was she was injured and, says the correspondent, when her roll was called many failed to answer.

THE acting committee controlling the "Highland Mary" Statue Fund asks the assistance of Scotsmen in India. We have seen a photograph of Mr. D. W. Stevenson's clay model of the proposed statue, which represents the heroine as a stately, noble creature, an ideal Highland lass, and when the sculptor has transferred the figure to durable material, it cannot but be "creditable to himself, the heroine, and the inspired author of "To Mary in Heaven." The committee proposed that the statue shall stand in the plateau of black rock, skirting the beach in front of the noted ruins of Dunoon and looking towards Ayrshire, shall present a permanently white surface, so as to arrest the attention of the countless thousands who, as excursionists, travellers, and seafarers, constantly throng the familiar highway of the noble river, already rendered more than famous by the "Genius of Steam," James Watt. who had birth on the world-famed banks of Clyde. It is intended that this tribute to the Bard's Immortal Memory shall be unveiled on the 21st of July, 1896, the Centenary of his Death-Day, and that on the occasion there should be a great national demonstration at Dunoon. In order to carry out the wishes of the committee we are asked to suggest that enthusiastic Scotsmen in Bombay shall form a local committee. The vice-chairman of the acting committee is now in Bombay and may be communicated with through Messrs. Latham and Co.

WHILE the Gibraltar Committee is begging the authorities to put the rock in a condition of increased efficiency, it appears the War Office is busy with an important movement in connection with the home defence scheme. As a London correspondent points out, though the scheme were adopted some years ago it has never been put to a practical test. Now, however, it is proposed to mobilise a considerable portion of the troops in Great Britain, together with as large a body of the auxiliaries—militia, yeomanry, and volunteers—as can be brought together. As a preliminary the commanding officers of volunteer brigades are to be asked to fall in with the view of the authorities in regard to the site of the summer camps. The purpose of the authorities is to test with as great an approach to actuality as is possible under peaceful conditions the details of the scheme. Great importance will be attached to the provision of supplies and the creation of proper lines of distribution under field service conditions. The mobilisation will be the most important effort of its kind undertaken in the present generation, and the co-operation of the railway companies and other public bodies is to be sought in order to make the effort a success.

THE result of yesterday's balloting at the Chamber of Commerce for Deputy Chairman of the Chamber for the ensuing year, was that Mr G. H. Townsend, Agent, Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, was elected.

MR WEBB, M.P., who has come to India to preside over the meeting of the National Congress at Madras, is now staying at Watson's Esplanade Hotel.

YESTERDAY at the High Court, the appeal court, composed of the Chief Justice and the Hon. Mr. Justice Farran, disposed of an appeal, which Pestonjee Muncherjee Mody had filed from a decision of the Hon. Mr. Justice Parsons, who, on the 13th October, 1893, dismissed with costs a suit brought by Mody against the Queen Insurance Company of Liverpool. In that suit the plaintiff sought to recover from the company three lakhs of rupees as damages for their having falsely and maliciously, and without reasonable and probable cause, prosecuted the plaintiff on a charge of cheating before the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay and at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Mr. Justice Parsons had held that there was reasonable and probable cause for the prosecution, and that the proceedings were not initiated in a malicious spirit ; and had therefore dismissed the suit with costs. The appeal court confirmed the decree of the lower court ; and the appeal was dismissed with costs. It is stated that Mr. Mody intends to bring the case before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

AT a meeting of the Faculty of Arts of the Bombay University held last evening it was resolved to recommend the Senate to allow Zend and Pehlvi, the sacred languages of the Parsees, to be admitted in all the higher examinations in Arts.

THE Queen gave a banquet at Windsor Castle on Monday in honour of the marriage of her grand-daughter to the Czar. The Queen, looking very radiant, proposed the only toast, that of "The health of bride and bridegroom," emphasising the occasion by standing up.

HER MAJESTY has requested Lord Carrington to come direct to Windsor after the conclusion of the ceremony at St. Petersburg, so that he may give her Majesty a full description of the wedding of her grand-daughter, Princess Alix.

"MY impression of Joachim as having the worst hat in London had its pendent," writes a correspondent of the *Westminster*, "in my recollection of Rubinstein as having the thickest boots. No musician was ever less of an exquisite. He had no affectations. He wore black broadcloth with a nap on it of the kind that parsons used fifty years ago, and a soft felt hat, and, notwithstanding this prosaic setting, looked like a Japanese Beethovan—like a Beethoven that had fallen off the side of a teacup. He had not, I fancy, much humour, but he had great good nature, and once I saw it tested. It was during his second visit here, when all London was mad over him, and there was something like a Paderewski fever prevalent, and they were fortunate who could hear him play in private. At this party all musical London was assembled, and he was one of the first guests asked to play. Everyone knows how excited he used to get over the piano, and how fond he was when his work was over of the solace of a cigar. So this night he withdrew from the instrument with his host, and the grateful fragrance of a weed asserted itself from the little ante-room, whose door was discreetly closed. In due time the hostess had to call on another guest, and there was some interest to see who could succeed Rubinstein. She asked Mr. Corney Grain. She was almost a bride and new to the ways of London life, but it was often afterwards pointed out as evidence of her savoir faire that she should have called on the one musician in the room whose absolute opposition of style made rivalry impossible. I remember Corney Grain sang something about, 'Meet me when the lark's asleep, Ere Flora fill her dewy cup, When festive beetles homeward creep. Before the early worm is up.' He was sitting with his back to the door, a back even then of commanding proportions, and gradually the fragrance of that cigar became more and more in evidence. The door opened first a little, then a little more, then completely, and at last Rubinstein glided out with Felix Moscheles by his side, and stood near the piano delighted with what he listened to. The artists were introduced. I remember the evening as well as if it were last night. It was the more memorable because that night he did not break a string."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CHINO-JAPANESE WAR.

THE ADVANCE UPON NEWCHANG.

LONDON, Dec. 18.

The *Times* in its issue this morning publishes a telegram from its correspondent in Pekin stating that a force, belonging to the First Japanese Army Corps, which has advanced from the East, is near Newchang and another force, which has been detached from the Second Japanese Corps, is marching upon that Treaty Port from the South.

THE PROTECTION OF THE LEGATIONS IN PEKIN.

The representatives of the Foreign Powers, having jointly demanded from the Chinese Government the right to bring Marines to Pekin for the protection of their respective legations, permission to do so has now been granted by Prince Kung.

PRINCE AZIZ OF EGYPT.

CAIRO, Dec. 18.

Prince Aziz, a cousin of the Khedive, will join a British Cavalry regiment serving in India.

THE BANCA-ROMANA SCANDALS.

THE GARRISON OF ROME REINFORCED.

ROME, Dec. 17.

The most intense excitement prevails here over the Banca-Romana revelations. The Opposition vehemently resents the prorogation of Parliament at the present juncture. The garrison of Rome has been strongly reinforced.

Signor Giolitti is reported to have secretly started for Berlin.

Signor Crispi declares that the charges connecting him with the Banca-Romana scandal are a mass of lies.

The prorogation followed upon a series of stormy sittings, in the course of which a packet of papers was presented by Signor Giolitti, the ex-Premier appearing to connect Signor Crispi with the scandals. This caused a dramatic sensation, and the contents of the packet were eagerly examined and discussed.

BANK FAILURES IN NEWFOUNDLAND. GRAVE CRISIS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The failure of two Banks is announced in Newfoundland. The suspensions have brought about a very grave situation in the Island. All payments by notes are refused, and the absolute dearth of currency has entirely stopped business.

Employes and labourers are everywhere being discharged, and great distress exists.

The Colony has forwarded an urgent appeal to the Imperial Government for help.

OCCUPATION OF GILGIT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Dec. 18.

The statements that the Kashmir durbar have asked the Government of India to take over Gilgit must be taken as premature as no such proposal has yet been received.

THE BALUCH-AFGHAN BOUNDARY.

The Baluch-Afghan Boundary Commission is now encamped on the Kadanai river, about forty-five miles from New Chaman. Negotiations regarding the last portion of this section of the boundary is proceeding satisfactorily. The mission hope to reach Chaman by the 20th instant.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Sinclair left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

SUEZ, Dec. 17.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Mackenzie left here for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta yesterday evening.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan from Colombo arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, Dec. 17.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Rome arrived here day before yesterday evening.

PENANG, Dec. 17.

The Austrian Lloyd's s. s. Poseidon from Kobe, left for Bombay this afternoon.

COLOMBO, Dec. 18.

Mail steamers Oceana, from Australia, and Ravenna, from China, arrived.

Mail steamer Ballarat, from Aden, arrived.

Florio and Rubattino's Company s. s. R. Rubattino left Aden for Bombay on the 18th instant, and is expected to arrive on the 23rd inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Dec. 17.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surati flat.

Good Dhollera	2 5-8

The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2¾ per cent. Consols	103¼
3 per cent. Rentes	101¼ ex.
2¾ per cent. Sterling Loan	112¾
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	55 1-8
Bar Silver	27 9-16

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

DECEMBER 18.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St Vincent, perfect.

Cable Durban Lourenco-Marques, interrupted. This cuts off communication with South Africa via Bombay and Aden.

Madagascar and Reunion mail closes at Mauritius at midnight on Saturday the 22nd instant.

Turkish route interrupted between Fao and Busreh.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom, during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1894.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	2	10 p.m.	..	32
Suez	18	3	5 p.m.	...	2

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m., of the 18th December, 1894.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	45	—	1
" Karachi	—	21	..	1
" Madras	...	42	..	1

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, DECEMBER 17.

10 p.m.	74·3

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 18.

6 a.m.	73·4
10 a.m.	78·5
2 p.m.	82·3
4 p.m.	82·3

THE VICEREGAL COUNCIL.

THE COTTON DUTIES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

* CALCUTTA, Dec. 17.

TO-DAY, at the meeting of the Viceroy's Legislative Council, the Bill to amend the Indian Tariff Act of 1894 was introduced.

The Hon. Mr. Westland moved for leave to introduce the Bill, and enumerated the reasons for passing the Act. He said :—

On the 1st of March of this year I had the honor of introducing in this Council a bill for the renewal of the import duties, which had been abolished in various stages from 1878 to 1882, and explained that the proposal of the Government was to levy duties, except in a few cases, of five per cent. ; that Her Majesty's Government had, in view of the financial position, assented to this course, but that they were not prepared at that time to sanction the inclusion of cotton yarns or cotton fabrics among the articles declared liable to duty. The discussions which took place in this Council during the consideration of that Bill made it evident that the exclusion of these cotton duties was a policy which was not favoured by the individual members of your Excellency's Council, but which was, for the time at least, directed by Her Majesty's Government, who, through the mouth of your Excellency, gave us the assurance that if, after an interval sufficient to judge of the position as affected by the new Tariff Act, the course of exchange, and other circumstances, there were no improvement, they would be prepared to receive a further representation on the subject. I need not recount the discussions which have since then taken place on this subject. It has been discussed at length both in the House of Lords and in the House of Commons, and the Government of India have also laid before Her Majesty's Government the ample representations which they received on the matter from various public bodies in India. Finally, we received the instructions of Her Majesty's Government on the general question in the Secretary of State's Despatch of 31st May, 1894, in which, repeating the undertaking given through your Excellency on 10th March, that Her Majesty's Government were prepared, if necessity arose, to receive proposals on the subject, he laid down the economic conditions which it would be necessary to observe in any proposals we made. I am concerned at present only with the question of the import duties on cotton goods, the imposition of which has now been sanctioned by Her Majesty's Government : the condition which has been attached to this sanction I shall deal with when I take up the second part of the duty which to-day's list of business allots to me. Under the circumstances which I have stated I imagine that the Council will require little explanation of me in justification of the bill I ask leave to introduce. I do not intend to anticipate the financial explanations that I shall have to give in this place three months hence. I would merely remind the Council that it was by means, which were only temporarily available, that in the estimates which I produced last year the revenue was brought within about thirty lakhs of the expenditure, and that was done by taking the exchange at fourteen pence. It is only by a miracle, such as we cannot hope for, that we shall be able to base next year's estimate upon so favourable a rate ; and even if we did so, we would, estimating on the basis of last year's figures, have to face a deficit of a crore, or a crore and a-half, at least. I consider it to be as certain as anything can be that depends upon such an unstable item as exchange, that without the aid of the cotton duties we shall not be able to present to the Council in March next such estimates as would meet with the Council's approval. The necessity of the income derivable from the cotton duties being thus established, it seemed to Government to be advisable for many reasons that these duties should be introduced as soon as possible, and without waiting for the season when the financial estimates come before us in detail. The anticipation of these duties has already, as we are informed, caused considerable orders to be sent to England, and we learn from England, also, that goods are being shipped in larger quantities than usual in order that they might arrive before the duties become leviable. To postpone legislation on the subject merely means to divert into the pockets of those importers the profit which I think they would themselves admit properly belongs to the State. There are also other economic disadvantages which arise to us, from a temporary excess of imports. I have no hesitation, therefore, in asking that we may be allowed, under the circumstances, to anticipate the financial arrangements of next year by bringing the proposed duties into effect at once. Even if we are fortunate enough not to require for the balancing of the current year's account the revenue they will bring in, yet we have the heavy deficits of the last two years to make up for, not to talk of the suspension of the famine insurance grant of the current year. We have taken the opportunity afforded by the introduction of the cotton duties to revise the tariff also in some other particulars, keeping in respect of them, however, strictly within the lines of the policy explained when the Tariff Bill was introduced in March last. In so far-reaching a subject it was necessarily

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all the difficulties and doubts that would arise in applying the provisions of the tariff, and though we have done our best to meet these difficulties, I am bound to admit that in some cases there has been cause for complaint. The main reason for this is that the Tariff is so drawn up as to leave, in some cases, a doubt as to whether certain articles are taxable or not. In a Tariff which has been in force for half-a-century, practice and custom have had the effect of defining pretty clearly the classification for Tariff purposes of the articles which are imported ; each variation in the course of trade, each new article which has entered into the list of imports, has, as it presented itself, found its assigned place in the Tariff classification. But when a new Tariff is introduced, after twelve years' abeyance, the changes that have intermediately taken place in the course of trade present themselves in too great numbers for immediate settlement, and give rise to differences of opinion between the Collector and the payer, or rather to cases in which the latter is not satisfied with the decision of the former I am quite willing to admit that a merchant who would pay without demur a duty which was clearly imposed upon him by the law, is reasonable in resenting the levy of the same duty when he considers it is imposed upon him only by an interpretation of the law in which he does not concur. However clear the interpretation may be to an officer who is accustomed in his daily duty to deal with questions of classification, the merchant may reasonably claim that the law itself should be set forth in terms which do not leave the question of taxation to considerations which might, even for a short time, be interpreted in one way at one Customs port and in another way at another. The difficulties and doubts in this respect have mainly arisen out of two causes, and these I shall ask the Council to enable me to remove. In the first place, the schedules, as they stand at present, are statements by classes of the goods that are liable to duty; they make a reference to the goods which are free from duty, only when it is necessary to exempt some specified item or items coming under a class which is dutiable. When therefore, an article is presented to the Collector, the question that has to be decided is, does it, or does it not, fall within one of the specified classes ; if it does not, there is no authority to tax it, and it must go free Now, if the huge variety of articles is considered, and the fact that our tariff specified sixty-two classes only, it will easily be seen that there are numerous articles which the importer at least considers do not come within any of the classes, and which he, therefore, claims should go free. It does not satisfy him to be told that in the trade returns, upon which the tariff classification was based, the articles in dispute have always been taken within a specified one of these sixty-two classes. In order to remove this cause of variance, we have adopted the principle which is followed by

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and by several other tariffs I could name. We carefully specify and define the free headings as well as the taxed ones, and then we add that all unenumerated articles have to pay the general rate of duty. The result is, that the contention, that some specific article does not fall within any of the tariff classifications, results not in letting it go free, but in subjecting it to taxation. I need not say that this course is adopted only because we believe it carries on the intention of the Legislature when the matter was under discussion last March. A reference to the discussions in the Council will show that the principle of taxation was, that everything should pay duty which there was not some special reason for exempting. This principle is obviously strictly carried out by examining and specifying what ought to be exempt, and then saying that everything else should be taxed. And in fact a mistake in this direction is easily corrected, for the Executive Government has the power of exempting anything that is by law taxable ; but a mistake of the opposite kind, the accidental exemption, on a mere technical ground, of some unspecified article while other things of exactly the same character and use are taxed, creates an inequality which cannot be remedied without legislation. I may give one illustration of this, which, though it is not the case of an article taxed at the general rate of duty, I select because it arises in connection with the very first article in our schedules,—that of fire-arms. Somebody has invented a gun in which the explosive force is obtained by the release of highly-compressed carbonic acid gas. These guns are quite deadly enough for any practical purpose, and ought for any purpose of taxation to be reckoned with fire-arms discharged in the ordinary way, but as the explosion is determined by a mechanical act, and not by combustion of any kind, the arms are not fire-arms, and are chargeable with a much lower rate of duty than fire-arms. Or take the case of sponges : they were meant to be taxed under the classification of toilet requisites ; but, unfortunately, sponges are used for many purposes besides application to the human body, and this gives occasion to a contention that under the existing Tariff sponges are not always taxable. A similar doubt of the opposite kind has arisen in the case of hops and certain pulses. We omitted all mention of them, with the intention of leaving them free of duty, but the question has arisen whether they are not, under the classification of "provisions," taxable at the rate of five per cent. under Article 3. In these instances and in others we have made the necessary correction in the Tariff, but it is only by actual experience that we can say in how many cases in future similar difficulties will arise. Trade usages and trade nomenclature frequently create differences and difficulties in these points of detail, and the best way to remove them, and prevent their interfering with the intended effect of the law, is that which we have adopted, as I have explained above, in common with the American and several other Tariffs. The second cause of the difficulties to which I am alluding is the indefiniteness of the lines which divide machinery which is free—articles made of iron, which are taxed at one per cent., and hardware and cutlery, including ironmongery, which pays the five per cent. rate of duty. The exemption of machinery was based on the principle that it was undesirable to burden with a five per cent. duty capital employed in the productive industries of the country ; but, even while the old Tariff was in force, difficulties were found in restricting the application of the exemption withhin its intended limits. "Machinery" is a somewhat wide term, and it gives rise to claims for exemption of "machines," which is a still more indefinite and extensive term. We have met this difficulty by giving a somewhat precise definition of machinery, which will, we hope, have the effect of opening the door freely to such articles as represent what may be called the fixed capital employed in the productive industries, but will at the same time prevent claims arising for exemption of articles, which, though they may bear in common parlance the name of machines, have no right to expect entry into India without the same payment of duty which we levy upon nearly all other imported articles. The proposed definition of machinery was circulated to the Chambers of Commerce and other authorities a short time ago, and has been slightly expanded in consequence of the suggestions received. These are the two principal directions in which we have amended the Tariff, with the object of making its effect more clear and precise, and less liable to question. We hope that the additional clearness which we have imparted to it will remove the difficulties that have arisen in its application, and facilatate and expedite the action both of the Customs officers and of the importing merchants. It will be seen that the inclusion of the free clases, and the more careful definition of the taxable ones, have resulted in increasing the number of articles from 62 to 117, while keeping, as we believe, strictly within the intentions and principle of the original Act. We have also, in respect of the other articles of the Tariff of March last, made some amendments in the definitions, chiefly in the direction of expressing them more clearly and removing the chances of doubt as to what they really contain. The valuations have also undergone a revision. We receive monthly returns of prices, which in some cases at least are sent also to the Chambers of Commerce, and on the basis of these returns we have examined the valuations in the existing Tariff. The valuations adopted are mostly based on the prices of October, care being taken that nothing special or peculiar to that month has been taken as a permanent or normal value. This revision of valuations is a function which the Executive Government have authority to discharge without special reference to the Legislature, but we have thought it best to combine the operation with the present general revision of the Tariff.

COUNTERVAILING DUTIES.

The Hon'ble Mr. Westland, in introducing the Excise Duties Bill, said :—I have now to ask the permission of the Council to supplement the imposition of import duties on cotton goods by introducing a Bill for the levy of excise duties on certain cotton goods manufactured in India. I would not be dealing straightforwardly with the Council if I pretended that this measure was recommended by the Government of India on its own merits. No Government would desire except under the extremest stress of financial necessity, to impose a duty upon an industry so deserving of any fostering care which the Government can bestow upon it as the cotton manufacturing industry of India. The proposal I make is, therefore, not made on its own merits, but as the necessary accompaniment of the fiscal measure which I have already to-day laid before the Council—a fiscal measure which we believe to be rendered necessary by the financial circumstances in which we find ourselves. Her Majesty's Government, representing the supreme authority in the administration of India, and following the instructions of the House of Commons, have stipulated that if we are obliged by stress of finance to impose an import duty on cotton goods, we must deprive it of a protective character by imposing an equivalent duty upon similar goods manufactured in India to the extent to which these enter into direct competition with goods imported from the United Kingdom. I do not desire to discuss this condition ; it is a decision arrived at by an authority which is as capable of pronouncing a judgment on the economic question as the Government of India is, and which has by the constitution of the Government of India the authority to enforce it. The part which the Government of India have taken in the discussion of the subject has been, in the first place, to lay before Her Majesty's Government such arguments on the subject as occur to themselves, or as were communicated to them by various representative bodies in this country ; and, in the second place, after receiving the decision of Her Majesty's Government on the matter, which they accept as fully instructed a decision to consider in what manner they can carry out the requirements of the House of Commons, while at the same time conserving to the utmost degree consistent with those requirements of the interest of manufacturers in this country, and avoiding to the utmost possible extent all interference with the processes of manufacture and production in this country. The Bill which I now ask leave to introduce sets forth in legislative form the method in which we propose to carry into effect the results of our considerations. The first question, therefore, to which our enquiries were directed was the extent to which

MANCHESTER AND INDIAN MANUFACTURERS COMPETE.

The details of the subject will be found in the papers laid before the Council, but generally it may be said that below the class of yarns described as 24s to 30s the circumstances of production are such as to give India a natural advantage over Manchester, and above that class they are such as to give Manchester a natural advantage over India. The markets for these different classes of goods, the coarser and the finer, are also to a very great extent distinct. Both Manchester and India confine themselves for the most part to their respective spheres of industry, and thus to only a limited extent compete with each other, their processes in each case being adapted to their own spheres, and not to their competitors'. In fact, if it were not that by the continuous advance of the Indian manufacturers in skill and in enterprise, they are beginning, by the manufacture of the higher counts, to invade what has hitherto been the province of Manchester, it might be said that the two classes of manufacture and consumption were entirely distinct. The only fear, therefore, that arises to Manchester is, that the imposition of a duty of 5 per cent. upon Manchester goods may give such an advantage to the Indian manufacturer in respect of the finer classes of goods, as to enable him, by reason of the difference of taxation, to oust Manchester in an increasing degree from its own sphere of manufacture ; and we carry out the condition of non-protection imposed upon us by subjecting to an equivalent excise duty the classes of goods which I have described as primarily belonging to the sphere of non-Indian manufacture. We have had some correspondence with Her Majesty's Government as to the precise point where the line should be drawn. The information of the Government of India is that practically nothing below 28s is imported from Manchester, and we, therefore, proposed to limit our tax to counts higher than 24. The Secretary of State, on the other hand, believes, from the information supplied to him, that cloth is imported into India which contains, although in combination with finer yarns, yarns of count 24, and considering Her Majesty's Government pledged to the House of Commons to insist on the avoidance of all protection, desired to make 20s the highest free count. I may explain that there is not the least difficulty in getting the information in question as regards yarns. Yarns are classified by counts, and we know that of the total of imported yarns, only 2 per mile are of count 24 or less. Moreover, as Manchester, though it has the bulk of this trade, has not the monopoly of it, the probabilities are that a great part of this 2 per mille represents a portion of the import trade that

DOES NOT BELONG TO MANCHESTER AT ALL.

It is more difficult, however, to gather the exact facts regarding woven fabrics ; they are not classified for trade purposes by the counts of the yarn they contain, and it requires an expert examination to decide what the counts of the yarns really are. The fact, therefore, regarding which there is this difference of information between ourselves and the Secretary of State can be solved only by an enquiry of a kind that it is not possible to undertake while a measure like the present one is known to be under consideration, and we have made therefore this arrangement, with the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, that on the first introduction of the Bill we shall fix the line at 20, but we shall take power to raise it to 24, if it is found upon enquiry that woven fabrics imported from Manchester do not, as a matter of fact, contain yarns so coarse. Our proposal, therefore, is to levy an excise duty upon all yarns manufactured in mills in India which are above the count of 20, power being taken to exempt up to 24. We do not touch the hand industry ; little or no yarn of the finer counts is nowadays spun by hand, and what is spun cannot be regarded as competing in the market with mill-spun yarns. Village industry is, however, almost confined to the weaving of yarns, either imported or Indian manufactured. It will be seen from the papers that our first intention was to tax imports of fabrics at 5 per cent., and to tax yarns, both imported and manufactured, at 3½ per cent., these being the rates of the former tariff. Objection has been raised to this as containing in itself an element of protection, and we now propose to take a 5 per cent. duty all round. The difference in the operation of a 5 per cent duty upon Manchester and upon India is this : The Indian producer will pay 5 per cent. duty on the yarns, and he will have also to pay something in respect of duty on the stores consumed in manufacture. The Manchester producer has

NOT TO PAY DUTY

on these stores ; but, on the other hand, he has to pay the duty upon that portion of the value of his fabrics which represents the cost of the conversion of yarn into cloth, and upon the charges of conveyance to India. I do not know which of the two will in this respect have the advantage ; in any case, the difference will be a very small one. My discussion of the subject will have shown the Council that our intention is to tax the production of yarns only—that is, those of the higher counts,—and to tax cotton fabrics only through the taxation of yarns. It has been a great object with us so to regulate our procedure as to interfere as little as possible with the processes of production. If we tax the yarns, the cotton fabrics which are woven from them will necessary pay their due share of duty, without our having in any way to touch the weaving departments of the mills.

THE METHOD OF TAXATION

And as regards the taxation of the yarns, the method we have adopted is that of avoiding all interference with the mills themselves and with mill management, and basing our assessments upon monthly returns of production, which we shall lay upon the mill owners a legal obligation to render to us. We believe we can take steps to prevent incorrect returns being sent to us, and can satisfy ourselves that the returns sent us as a basis of assessment are fairly and truly complete. The processes of manufacture are such as to require the maintenance in the mills themselves of working-records which afford ample means of testing the returns. The problem set before the manufacturer, when he is producing 20s, for example, is that of producing 16,800 yards of yarn, which shall weigh one pound neither more nor less ; and this exact result cannot be attained except by examining and recording the result of each process and adjusting it to a definite standard Moreover, it must be remembered that the yarns we tax are the finest that are produced in India, and are such as can be manufactured only in mills which are thoroughly well organized and managed. If we draw the dividing line above 20s. the yarn taxed in India will be only about 20 per cent. of the whole production, and if we draw it above 24s. it will be only about 6 per cent. In either case many mills will fall entirely

OUTSIDE THE AREA OF TAXATION,

as they do not produce the finer counts at all, and their work and disposal of their produce will therefore be in no way interfered with. As we do not propose the present measure for the sake of the revenue we intend to derive from it, we do not attempt to justify it by showing the amount of revenue it will bring in, nor can it legitimately be attacked on the ground that the revenue is too small to warrant the steps we take. The gross revenue I expect from excise duties is only about seven lakhs, and if the dividing line is raised to twenty-four, only about two and-a-half lakhs ; but the revenue with respect to which, and for the raising of which, the Bill is introduced, is that derived from the cotton duties as a whole. This I estimated last March at an annual sum of Rx. 1,350,000, and it would be considerably increased if based upon later figures. It remains for me to make some remarks on the manner in which we propose to deal with mills established outside British India. Those in Berar we need not reckon with ; these territories are subject to our direct administration, and whatever law we apply to British India, we can apply also to Berar.

IN NATIVE STATES

there are only one or two cases as yet with regard to which the question is of any practical importance, and the chief of these are the mills established in the territories of his Highness the Nizam. Our present information is that the yarns produced at these mills are consumed within the Nizam's own territories, and do not enter British India at all. If that is the case, the question does not affect us, and is one for settlement by the Nizam's Government ; but so far as regards this class of mills, the existing law gives us ample power. We can under the Tariff Act declare the territory of any Native Chief to be foreign territory, and thereupon all imports from it become subject to the ordinary duties levied upon good imported by sea ; but to make things perfectly clear we have repeated that provision in the present bill, and have thus taken power, even without subjecting to duty all imports from any such States, to levy the duties upon all cotton goods so imported, and, if it is necessary, to prohibit importation except by specified routes. If we are burdening our own manufacturers in order to avoid protecting them against Manchester, we shall certainly take steps to prevent the protection against our own manufacturers of goods manufactured outside British India.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday.

* Delayed in transmission.

THE GRAND NAVAL AND MILITARY TOURNAMENT.

THE SECOND DAY.

ALTHOUGH it was past one o'clock yesterday morning, before the labours of the Arena Committee in connection with the first day's tournament were concluded, Major Simpson and several of his colleagues were out soon after sunrise arranging for the Native Cavalry competitions, which commenced at half-past six. The entries were very numerous, and indeed some of the applicants had to be refused permission to compete. On the whole, the display, although not quite up to the form of the British mounted combats was very creditable, a specially noteworthy performance being that made by the winner in the lance *vs.* lance competition, Balwant Sing, of the 2nd Lancers, who seemed to fly along the arena as he came on to till his opponent. The Native combatants, however, displayed the customary weakness in the sword encounter, seeming to do little else than gallop at one another, and counter over the side ; and there was an entire absence of scientific thrusting. The first prize in the sword competition went to Duffadar Mir Din Khan, of the 4th Cavalry. In sword *vs.* lance Sowar Shalim Sing, of the 2nd Lancers, took first honors, and in the lime-cutting, which was very skilfully done, Naik Hussan Khan, of the 4th Cavalry, carried all before him. The honours of the tent-pegging competition fell to 3rd Cavalry (first), 4th Cavalry, (second), and 5th Cavalry (third).

No officer assisting in the carrying out of the tournament arrangements has had a more thankless or unenviable task than Lieutenant Casserley, who was responsible for the issue of tickets, and for the arrangements for reserving seats. On Monday there was an unprecedented rush for tickets, and Lieutenant Casserley and his staff were kept very busily employed in attending to the applications for tickets for reserved seats, and for information as to which was the proper entrance for a particular section of numbers. So great was the demand for seats in the reserved enclosure, that through some misunderstanding the sale was not stopped soon enough, and when the holders of numbered tickets entered the enclosure they had in many cases the mortification of finding that the chairs they expected to occupy had been appropriated, and many of them were obliged to stand on the ground between the raised seats and the arena. It is satisfactory, however, to be able to state that this, the principal, and indeed the only ground for serious complaint, was removed yesterday. In such matters as these experience alone can teach the right thing to be done, and the executive profited by the experience of the opening night to make more satisfactory arrangements. No less than three thousand additional chairs were provided, and placed all along between the raised platforms and the iron railing of the arena. Another very desirable improvement last night was the simultaneous performance of a few of the smaller displays—an arrangement which served the double purpose of saving time and enabling the third class ticket-holders in the distance to see more of what was going on than would have been possible if the displays had followed one another in front of the Governor's enclosure. By this method, and by not allowing any time to be wasted between the conclusion of one item, and the commencement of the next, the executive, notwithstanding a late start, were able to conclude the display somewhat earlier than on the first night.

Before proceeding to describe the events which took place last night in the presence of H. E. the Governor, it will be advisable to refer to the financial aspects of the undertaking, and one or two other matters. After the payment of the expenses connected with the comparatively small tournament held last April, a sum of one thousand rupees remained in hand, and was invested to form the nucleus of a fund for an annual military display. The gross proceeds of Monday's performance were Rs. 10,000. It is roughly estimated that the expenses will be somewhere about Rs. 35,000, and therefore if the remaining performances are well attended, it may be safely assumed that there will be a respectable balance in hand. That balance will be invested, in readiness for next year's tournament, which, as explained in our issue of yesterday, is to be on a still more ambitious scale than the present one, and is to be representative of the whole Indian Empire. Bombay, possessing as it does so many attractions for the up-country Natives, a ready-made arena on the Oval, an abundant supply of water, and a large Commissariat Department is specially adapted for the purpose, and we wish General Gatacre, Admiral Kennedy, and other Military and Naval Officers, interested in the project every success in the prosecution of the ambitious scheme they have this week inaugurated.

So great has been the success of the tournament that an afternoon performance on Friday has been decided upon. The display which will commence at 3-30 p.m. will be quite equal to anything that will have been seen on the four previous nights. The extra performance is given in order that everyone may have a chance of seeing the tournament. No first and second class tickets purchased for the evening performances will be available, but all third class tickets will be accepted and children are to be admitted at reduced rates. Great regret has been expressed at the absence of the Bhownugger Contingent of the Imperial Service Troops, a telegram having been received by General Gatacre stating that most of the lancers are down with fever and are unable to come. The decision in regard to the competition for the silver cup, presented by H. R. H. the Duke of Abruzzi, has not yet been officially notified. The cup which was made by a Milan firm of jewellers is a large and costly one, of chaste design, and whoever may be the winner he will no doubt be proud of possessing what may be regarded as an emblem of the cordial relations existing between Great Britain and other Western powers. Mr. F. B. Stewart of Poona has been appointed photographer to the committee, and he is busily engaged on the ground every day taking photographs of representative groups of those participating in the tournament or connected with it.

Loud cheers broke from the assembled throng when at a quarter-to-ten last night his Excellency the Governor drove into the arena with a party from Government House, including Colonel Harris, Military Secretary, Mr. S. W. Edgerley, Private Secretary, Captain Cox, A.-D.-C., Captain Gabb, A.-D.-C., Captain Poore, A.-D.-C., and Rissaldar Syedullakhan, Native A.-D.-C. Alighting from his carriage, Lord Harris entered the enclosure reserved for him, where he was received by H. E. Lieut. Nairne, the Commander-in-Chief, H. E. Rear Admiral Kennedy, Brigadier General Gatacre, Lieut. Colonel Hilliard, the ruling Chiefs of Wadwan, Gondal, and Limbdi, and Prince Samatsingji of Palitana. The Chief of Morvi, who is a guest at the Government House, was unavoidably absent. The same ceremony as took place on the opening night was then observed. Miss Helen Brackenbury, the charming little daughter of the Commandant of the 26th Field Battery, coming up at the head of a Battery of Artillery, attired as their Captain, dismounted, and presented to his Excellency a specially-prepared programme, which was enclosed in a beautiful gold and silver case. The floral ornamentations of this handsome souvenir of the occasion was designed by the Commanding Officer of the District, and was executed in finished style by Messrs. Herjamal and Co., Jewellers, who presented it to the Executive as their contribution towards the funds. Then came the military tattoo under Captain Wickam. It was similar to that of the previous night but differed somewhat both as regards the colour of the lights carried by the troops and the music played, so as to make it representative of Scottish soldiery as much as possible.

With guns spick and span, and horses neatly groomed the men of the R. A. turned out to repeat the driving competition of the previous evening. Under the skilful guidance of the artillerymen the horses wheeled round the guns again and again with marvellous precision, and almost without a single error in movement.

The Musical Clubs and Gymnastic Display both being on a comparatively small scale, and the arena being on a large one, the executive wisely decided that these two items of the evening's programme should take place simultaneously. The gymnastic display, under Captain Davidson of the Poona Gymnasia, has already been described, and it is not necessary to say much regarding it except that the feats performed were of such a character as to only be possible by men trained to develop limb and muscle under a capable instructor. They formed pyramids, ran about on their hands, rolled one another round on hands and feet like a ball, and executed a dozen other acrobatic feats. The musical clubs were very well manipulated by the men of the Marine Battalion and 23rd Bombay Rifles, and in the evolution they kept excellent time with the music of their regimental band.

The native troops having had their turn at tent-pegging on Monday the British troops and the Bombay Light Horse now followed suit. The riding and spearing were not quite so dashing as on the previous night, but some very good sport was witnessed, perhaps the most noticeable feature of the programme was its extreme brevity, as the troops only negotiated the tent pegs once.

The Native Cavalry Poona Horse and 21st Hussars next entered the arena, and gave a truly wonderful display of horsemanship, their work reflecting credit both on themselves and their instructor Captain Grantham. The men thirty in number rode from end to end of the arena standing up in their stirrups. Wheeling quickly round they laid over the side of their steeds and riding rapidly each picked up a handkerchief from the ground. Then riding in a row they jumped from one bare-backed horse to another. The horses were next brought close together, and the riders jumped over four at a time. Next they lay back over their careering horses with nothing more to keep them from falling than one foot in the off stirrup. The men then went through a number of monkey-like evolutions jumping from one steed to another, and passing and repassing each other with wonderful dexterity. The most skilful rider amongst them in attempting a particularly daring feat had the misfortune to lose his mount. Next the team rode round standing on single stirrups, and finished up a brilliant circus-like display by wildly branding their swords as they rode away in close proximity to each.

The first separate appearance of the men of the gallant regiment which has recently entered upon possession of Colaba barracks was greeted with loud cheers, which showed how heartily the Royal Irish are welcomed once more to the land, which in earlier years was the scene of their most glorious achievements. The exhibition of physical drill they gave was a very creditable performance, and it need scarcely be said that the music was capitally rendered.

The musical ride performed by men of the Governor's Body-Guard and 2nd Bombay Lancers came next, and elicited the loud plaudits of the spectators. Entering the arena in single columns of troops the men wheeled into line in front of the Governor's enclosure, and having steadied themselves advanced at a trot and converged to a centre. They then performed what is known as the "punkah" evolution ; one part wheeling round in one direction and the other moiety in the opposite one. Resuming their former position, they next performed the graceful serpentine ride, careering round and round in ever-narrowing circles, until forming a compact ring, and then working their way out in the same manner. Next, these skilful horsemen trotted past in columns of double troops and then columns of squadrons ; and next they charged with a shout of battle from the south to the north end of the arena in a way that no enemy could stand against. Drawing up in front of the Governor's enclosure, the troops saluted his Excellency, and rode away amid the plaudits of the multitude.

After an interval of five minutes the Royal Horse Artillery appeared upon the scene, and repeated the performance of the previous night getting their guns through the narrow limits set apart with equal skill and driving with great dash and spirit than in the first night.

The performances of Jack Tar with his field guns fittingly preluded the chief item on the bill. The men marched past in line at close intervals, dragging along their field guns, three nine pounders, and the same number of seven pounders. Opening out into full intervals, the men wheeled to the left, and came into action, the opposing forces saluting each other with heavy firing. The order being given to cease firing, the men, with a rapidity resembling that of the previous night, dismounted their field pieces, and almost as quickly remounted them a few moments afterwards, limbered up, advanced and came once more into action. In the fight a disabled gun-carriage was removed, remounted, and limbered up, and hostilities having closed the blue-jackets doubled off the field amidst the enthusiastic applause of the crowded enclosure.

As a full discription of the attack on a Soudanese town was given yesterday it is not necessary to again explain the various exciting evolutions in connection with a display, mainly intended to illustrate the concentration of the forces and appliances of modern warfare brought to bear against a wild and half savage warriors who have not learned to realise the deadly effect of the breach-loader. Special precautions as usual were taken to reduce the likelihood of mishap to a minimum, and the display was again unattended with any accident of a serious kind. There is one feature of the performance which has not yet been described, and that is the capital work of the Bearer Company, consisting of 36 non-commissioned officers and men of the K. O. Y. L. I., under the command of Surgeon-Major C. J. Addison, Army Medical Staff. The corps went forward immediately in rear of the supports to pick up and dress the "wounded" men. In order to make the exercise as useful to the corps as possible, each of the wounded men has previously had affixed to their tunics, tallies describing their wounds—"sabre cut of thigh," "compound fracture of the leg," and "sabre cut of head," and so on. The corps who of course had no previous knowledge of the kind of invalid they would have to deal with, dress the wounds carefully according to the nature of the injury, bandaged them, placed the men on stretchers, and conveyed them to the field hospital, situated opposite the Governor's enclosure. The hospital staff comprised ten men of the Poona Gymnasium, under Surgeon-Captain Wade Brown, A. M. S., together with three lady nurses, Mrs. Addison (Poona), Miss French, and Miss Hughes (Bombay). The hospital staff carefully attended to the wants of the wounded men, administering stimulants and other necessaries. We heard one military officer gallantly remark that the "wounded" men were to be envied the kind attentions of such charming nurses as these. The skilful and gentle way in which this ambulance work is carried out is by no means the least interesting part of the events incidental to the storming of the Arab town.

TO-NIGHT'S PROGRAMME.

9-15.—Irish Tattoo.
9-35.—Bedouins of the Desert.
9-45.—Driving (Royal Artillery).
9-55.—Bayonet Exercise (Marine Battalion) and Gymnastic Display.
10-10.—Heads and Posts (British Troops and Bombay Light Horse).
10-15.—Tent-pegging (Native Cavalry).
10-25.—Musical Ride.
Interval.
10-45.—Jumping by Sections (British Troop and Bombay Light Horse).
10-55.—Display by the Royal Navy.
11-15.—Driving Royal Horse Artillery.
11-25.—Khattack Dance.
11-30.—Grand Display by All Arms.

AT Sperlingo, in Sicily, the corpse of a seeming well-to-do peasant was found stabbed in ten different places, and pierced by shots as well. On the arrival of the police, the body was recognised as that of a brigand chief on whose head had been placed a prize of 500 lire. Who killed him is not yet known.

M. Maljournal, the prompter of the Theatre de la Gaite in Paris, whose death is announced, was quite a notable personage in his way. When he was not seated in his prompter's box, he was writing revolutionary pamphlets and attending meetings of the reconstitutors of society. During the Commune in 1871 he took an active part in the insurrectionary movement, and was made a member of the General Committee. He used to tell wonderful stories of his hairbreadth escapes, and in particular he would declare that he was twice shot in pursuance of a condemnation by court-martial. Each time he was left for dead, but still he lived to tell the tale. It was in consequence of these executions, he said, that he had for years been paralysed in one leg. Latterly no one seems to have treated his political opinions seriously. He died suddenly on reaching home to take part in the celebration of his father's 77th birthday.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

UMBALLA has been having continuous rain last week and all that is needed now is a strong sun for a fortnight, or a month, to bring the crops to perfection. The Markanda, Tangree and other rivers being in flood shows heavy rains in the lower hills. The want of covered platforms on the Delhi-Umballa Kalka Railway at the large stations is sadly felt now, more especially with cutting winds.

A GOVERNMENT House Party will honor the London Lyrics with their presence at the Tivoli Theatre to-night when, by special request, the popular and amusing "Charley's Aunt" will be played. Those who have not yet seen Brandon Thomas's clever farce should take this opportunity to do so.

FORTY-SIX hours' rain fell in Kulu between the 10th and 12th. The snow on the 11th came down to about 5,800 feet. It must have been a very heavy snowfall to the north. The zamindars say that this fall is good for their wheat and barley; the fruit-growers, on the other hand, complain that it has put a stop to their outdoor operations, much pruning remaining to be done.

DURING the present changeable weather in north-western India, writes a Lahore paper we have examined with some interest the "Indian Daily Weather Reports" issued from Simla; and the result has been to convince us that the Meteorological Department is not yet even on the threshold of any practical knowledge about our cold weather conditions. During the last week the reports have contained much wise talk about "primary" and "secondary depressions" in Bundelkhund, Baluchistan and Sindh; while the weather in those places appears fine, and it pours with rain in parts of the N.-W. P. and the Punjab.

THE Madras railway traffic receipts for the week ended 8th December, 1894, were for passengers, etc., Rs. 76,580, and for goods, etc., Rs. 1,14,277, other earnings (estimated) Rs. 350, making altogether Rs. 1,91,307, (includes K. G. F. Ry., Rs. 1,849), or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 225-1-1. During the corresponding week in 1893, the receipts were Rs. 1,81,799-11-5, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 216-6-10.

THE Maharaja of Kashmir, it is understood, is at present busily engaged in conjunction with the Resident and the State Council, in arranging measures for the future Government of the State. In accordance with advice from the Imperial Government wholesale retrenchments are to be effected in the various budgets in order to equalise expenditure with income. Mr. Kiernander, Accountant General, was summoned by wire to Jammu on the 9th, and left Srinagar on the 11th accordingly.

THE *C. and M. Gazette* hears from Srinagar that the Kashmir Government has spontaneously requested the Imperial Government to take over Gilgit, and thus relieve the State of the heavy drain which it makes on the treasury, resulting a serious financial deficit. There is no doubt that the proportion paid by the State for the maintenance of Gilgit is more than the State can provide for, especially when it yields nothing but trouble in return. When Lord Lansdowne was in Kashmir in November 1891, and on other occasions, we have pointed out how seriously the maintenance of Gilgit cripples Kashmir, and strongly recommended that the Government of India should spend their own money upon what is entirely their own business. No one can pretend for a moment that Gilgit is not a purely Imperial outpost, and we again say that the Government are neither morally nor politically justified is drawing on the Kashmir State for its maintenance.

AMONG the superior officers, who will retire from service on the Staff in India in 1895, one of the first to go will be Colonel O. L. Harvey. Assistant Adjutant General, Oudh District, whose term of appointment expires on the 7th proximo, when he will go on British half-pay, return to England and be kept on the Active List. Colonel Harvey will then have completed 37 years' excellent service as his record shows. Besides distinctions for military duties, he was awarded the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society for saving two lives while on duty disembarking troops at night in Queenstown Harbour, and was awarded the German Cross of Merit for services in the ambulances under the Society for aid to Sick and Wounded during the Franco-German war of 1870-71. Colonel Harvey will be much regretted in Lucknow both in military and civil circles.

THE Railway Institute Libraryaz Rawalpindi is, according to a correspondent, in a deplorable state, considering that the whole of the Railway community are obliged to subscribe to it.

CAPT. OSWALD SMEATON writes in the *Times* of Nov. 27:—"The latest report of the health of my brother, Mr. Robert Smeaton, L.L.D., the Unionist candidate for the Elgin Burghs, is on the whole favourable. He is suffering from concussion of the brain, and his medical advisers tell me that, for the present and immediate future, it would be most unwise for him to think of resuming the fatiguing and exciting duties of canvassing, to which they attribute entirely his present condition."

A LEIPSIG editor whose specialities are spiritist books, is just now publishing the "wonderful dreams" of Leopoldine Luksch, who is a Vienna dressmaker. The book, which has one hundred pages, calls itself an appeal to science. Madame Luksch asserts most selemnly that in her dreams she is warned of the impending death of all persons of importance, that she is instructed to seek them out and do all in her power to prevent their death. She says she might have saved the Czar, having been shown the nature of his illness in her dreams, and taught to brew a tea that would have saved him. She went to Mentone and told the captain of the Empress Elizabeth's yacht of her desire to save the Czar, but she was prevented from helping him. Her efforts were also frustrated in the case of President Carnot, whom she could have saved. She gives one particular item of information which may prevent her book from being torn to pieces by adverse critics. She says whoever refuses to grant any request she makes, or harms her in any way, will suffer some severe loss before the year is out.

PROF. HENZEY, in a lecture on the discoveries made at Tello, in Asia Minor, by M. de Sarzec, stated that the latter excavated the ruins of the palace of the most ancient Kings of Chaldaas, about 4000 B.C. Tablets were found in the ruins of the walls describing King Entemena as a protector of agriculture. Among his plantations were two sacred groves dedicated to two different deities; Ninharsag, the goddess of mountains and mother of gods, the Chaldean model for the classic Cybele; and the goddess Nina, a water nymph, who has for a sign a water-jug and a fish. Quantities of remains of aqueducts were found, which once rendered the plain of Tello exceedingly fertile. The date trees formed extensive forests, and the ancient inhabitants of Mesopotamia celebrated in strophes and antistrophes the 360 benefits of the date tree, which formed the principal wealth of the country.

THE American ladies who, having formed clubs and classes for the study of whist, are now proficient are very particular about the accessories of the game. They hunt all over curiosity shops for something rococo in markers, and will not suffer the anachronism of gas, electricity, or oil lamps at the card table. Wax candles, accompanied by snuffers and snuffertrays, are the only lights permitted.

PATERNAL affection is not perhaps the precise emotion that we should be disposed to look for in the cold-blooded frog. But the Surinam toad—of which no less than ten specimens have just arrived at the Zoo—appears to exhibit this praiseworthy attitude of mind towards his numerous progeny. When his mate lays her eggs, the solicitous father places them carefully upon her back, where in due time their presence causes an irritation that produces numerous small holes, into which the eggs forthwith drop. In these cells which, from mutual pressure, get to be hexagonal, like honeycomb, the young frogs are finally hatched, and for a bit scramble about their mother's back, hiding in their nurseries when danger threatens.

THE IMPOSITION OF COTTON DUTIES.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

YESTERDAY afternoon the following important despatches between the Secretary of State for India and the Government of India were published in an extra supplement to the "Gazette of India" for general information:—

Despatch from the Secretary of State for India (Right Hon'ble H. H. Fowler), to the Government of India, —No 65 (Revenue), dated 31st May 1894.

INDIAN TARIFF ACT AND THE COTTON DUTIES.

In a separate Financial Despatch, I hope shortly to review the budget estimates of your Excellency's Governments for the year 1894-95; I now desire to address you on the subject of the Indian Tariff Act, 1894, by which import duties have been imposed, in order to meet in part the deficit caused by the further fall in the gold value of silver.

2. When the Tariff Bill was discussed in your Legislative Council, the Indian and other non-official members spoke and voted against the exemption of cotton goods from import duties; and your letter of the 21st March forwards memorials from Chambers of Commerce and other bodies to the same effect. I attach much importance to these expressions of opinion, and to your representations concerning the state of Indian public feeling upon the subject, and I have inquired carefully into the recent history of this important question.

It is not necessary to refer in detail to the duties, levied at different rates, before 1875. In that year cotton twist was subject to an import duty of 3½ per cent., and other cotton goods to an import duty of 5 per cent. *ad valorem*. In July 1875, the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, drew the attention of the Government of India to the desirability of abolishing the import duties on cotton goods as soon as the condition of the Indian finances permitted such a course. He added,—"It is impossible to believe that under these conditions the duty can be permanently maintained. The entire acceptance of the system of free trade by England is incompatible with the continuance of an exception apparently so marked. Parliament, when its attention is drawn to the matter, will not allow the only remnant of protection within the direct jurisdiction of the English Government to be a protective duty, which, so far as it operates at all, is hostile to English manufactures.

"But though the duty will not be permanent, its prolonged existence cannot fail to have serious effects. During the agitation which will precede its abolition, feelings of animosity on both sides will be aroused. It will be represented in India, however mistakenly, as a direct conflict between Indian and English interests in which Parliament is being moved to prefer the latter. This excitement will prevail more or less widely in proportion to the strength of the interests which are assumed to be affected by it; and if the prosperity of this industry" (the Indian cotton manufacturing industry) "corresponds to its present promise, the strength of these interests will grow steadily with the lapse of time.

"These considerations will, I doubt not, commend to your Excellency's mind the policy of removing, at as early a period as the state of your finances permits, this subject of dangerous contention. The precaution, has, indeed, been delayed too long."

3. While Lord Salisbury's Despatch was on its way to India, the Legislature in that country passed the Tariff Act of 1875, making no alteration in the import duties on cotton goods. The Secretary of State, writing in November 1875, commented on the absence of any provision as to the cotton duties in the new Tariff Act; and he remarked that the import duty on cotton manufactures was "on general principle liable to objection, as impeding the importation of an article of first necessity, and as tending to operate as a protective duty in favour of a Native manufacture. It is thus inconsistent with the policy which Parliament, after very mature deliberation, has sanctioned, and which on that account, it is not open to HerMajesty's Government to allow to be set aside, without special cause, in any part of the Empire under their direct control." Lord Salisbury regarded "the speedy removal of the cotton duties as a matter of serious importance both to Indian and Imperial interests;" and he added that "the entire removal of the duty should not be adjourned for an indefinite period, but provision should be made for it within a fixed term of years."

4. In July 1877 the House of Commons passed a Resolution that "the duties now levied upon cotton manufactures imported into India, being protective in their nature, are contrary to sound commercial policy, and ought to be repealed without delay as soon as the financial condition of India will permit." In 1878 the Government of India exempted from import duty certain coarser kinds of cotton manufactures, which were found to be specially subject to competition from similar goods manufactured in India. In March 1879, the exemption was carried further, and was made applicable to "all cotton goods containing no yarn of a higher number than thirties." In April 1879 the House of Commons passed a second Resolution that the Indian import duty on cotton goods, being unjust alike to the Indian consumer and the English producer, ought to be abolished; and this House accepts the recent reduction in these duties as a step towards their total abolition, to which Her Majesty's Government are pledged. Much difficulty and some hardship occurred in the practical working of the exemptions. Manufacturers in England were driven to making for the Indian market goods coming within the exemptions; a revolution was effected in the trade; the proportion of exempted goods quickly rose from a small fraction to nearly the whole of the importations in certain classes of fabrics; and the customs revenue yielded by duties on cotton goods greatly declined.

In March 1882, a considerable surplus of revenue enabled the Government of India to abondon all import duties, including the duty on cotton manufactures.

5. The revenue yielded by the cotton duties in the year 1872-73, shortly before the Tariff Act of 1875, was quoted by the Government of India as being,—

	Rx.	Rx.
On yarn and thread	109,000	
On piece-goods	707,000	
		816,000
The first exemption of coarser cotton goods from duty in 1878 was estimated by the Government of India to involve a loss of Revenue amounting to	..	22,000
The further exemption granted in 1879 was estimated by the Government of India to involve a loss of from Rx. 150,000 to upwards of	..	200,000
When the import duties were finally abolished in 1882, the Government of India estimated the cost of the measure at Rx. 1,219,000 out of which the thenremaining duties on cotton goods amounted to ..	...	655,000

6. During the past twenty-five years the importations of British cotton goods into India have increased steadily and largely; and during the last 15 years the out-put of the Indian cotton mills also made great advances. The following tables show that importations and Indian manufactures have progressed both when the former were weighted with duties, and when the latter had lost any advantages which the duties gave them. Indeed, the increase of importations of piece-goods was much more rapid during the last ten years of the existence of the duty (namely 1873-83) than it was during the ten years after the duty was abolished (namely 1883-93); while the Indian mill industry extended less rapidly when it was protected by a duty on imported goods, than it did after the abolition of the duty.

The table having been given the despatch proceeds.

No precise information appears to be avilable showing the quantity of Indian-made piece-goods and yarns that are consumed in India. But it is understood that Indian machine-made yarns have largely displaced not only imported yarns but also yarns spun at village homes. And it is said that machine-made yarns are now much used on domestic looms in the interior.

7. Since 1882 no import duties have been levied in India on cotton manufactures, or any articles save arms, salt, liquors, and petroleum. In the present year your Government were confronted by a heavy further fall in the gold value of silver, whereby an additional charge of nearly Rx. 3,000,000 was thrown upon India. In order to meet a part of this charge you proposed to reimpose import duties; and you estimated that import duties of 5 per cent. on other articles, including silver, but not including cotton manufactures, would yield Rx. 1,140,000 in the first year and might afterwards produce Rx. 1,400,000 a year; while a 5 per cent. duty on cotton piece-goods and a 3 per cent. duty on yarns might yield Rx. 1,000,000 in the first year and Rx. 1,300,000 afterwards.

8. It was expected that by largely reducing the sum set apart for famine insurance, and by making strict economies in expenditure, Rx. 1,481,000 of the deficit would be covered; while the duties imposed on commodities other than cotton manufactures would meet Rx. 1,140,000 more. The expected deficit would thus be reduced to Rx. 300,000. In view of the financial situation, and of the measures which were affirmed by and were taken in accordance with the Resolutions of the House of Commons passed in 1877 and 1879, Her Majesty's Government decided that duties should not at present be imposed upon the cotton manufactures. But my predecessor, Lord Kimberley, intimated to your Excellency, and you informed the Legislative Council, that, if after an interval sufficient to judge of the financial position as affected by the Tariff Act, the course of exchange, and other circumstances, there was no improvement, Her Majesty's Government would be prepared to receive a further representation from the Government of India on the subject of imposing import duties upon cotton manufactures.

9. If we take the cotton duties, as reduced and abolished in the years 1878-82, to have yielded Rx. 900,000 they represented 2·05 per cent. of Rx. 43,793,000, the total taxation of the year 1881-82, including the land revenue, but apart from railways, opium, post office, and other receipts which are in no sense taxation. Similarly the Rx. 1,300,000 which it is computed the cotton duties would yield, represent 2·5 per cent. of the total taxation of the year 1893-94.

10. It is too soon to judge of the effect of the new Tariff Act on the financial situation. During the first few weeks of the year 1894-95 the rate of exchange obtained for Council Bills has been less than fourteen pence, the rate taken in the budget estimates. If, however, your Government should be forced again to consider the question of imposing duties on cotton manufactures, it will be requisite to ascertain what classes of imported cotton goods come into competition with Indian manufactures of the same kind. Among imported cotton goods, there will probably be some classes of goods which directly compete with goods produced in India, some which partly compete, and some which pratically do not compete at all. It would be for your Government, after full inquiry, to decide how far you could distinguish between these three classes of imported cotton goods; and then to consider by what measures you could deprive any duties, that might be imposed, of a protective character. This object could be attained either by exempting from duty those classes of imported goods which clearly and directly compete with Indian manufactures, or by levying on the latter an excise duty equivalent to the import duty on corresponding goods from abroad. In the case of imported goods which do not compete with Indian manufactures, import duties would not be protective and no equivalent excise duty would be needed. The experience of 1879-80 regarding the difficulty or the futility of drawing an arbitrary line for fiscal purposes between certain classes of woven goods must be remembered; and it must be borne in mind that the Indian mills now spin yarns of higher counts than they did in 1880. But that experience would hardly tell against a general exemption of all yarns, and a general imposition of duties on all woven goods, accompanied by a corresponding excise duty upon woven goods manufactured at Indian mills.

11. I am aware that serious objections have been taken to the imposition of an excise duty upon Indian manufactures. It would certainly be practically impossible to attempt the levy of an excise duty on cotton yarns and goods produced by cottage industry all over India; but these village-made goods do not practically compete with imported cotton manufactures, and no question of levying an excise upon the products of village industries need therefore be raised.

12. The main objections that have been urged against an excise duty upon the products of Indian cotton mills are, briefly (1) that the Indian cotton mills industry is in a depressed state, and that the imposition of such a duty would cripple or check the growth of the only large manufacturing industry that has grown up in India to the great advantage of the wage-earning classes; (2) that such a duty could not be levied on the produce of mills in Native States, or in the Portuguese and French settlements, and would therefore greatly favour mills outside British India to the prejudice of mills in British provinces; (3) and that the excise duty would be difficult to levy, and would involve large refunds on Indian goods exported to Further Asia and to Africa.

13. I regret that the flourishing mill industry of, Western India should have suffered, but I hope the trouble may be only temporary. If it should prove to be so, I do not anticipate that a moderate excise duty, levied to maintain an equality of conditions between imported and Indian cotton goods, would seriously hamper the Indian industry. For I observe that that industry flourished and expanded during the twelve years 1882-93 when its products had to meet English manufactures on equal terms, the import trade being free of duty.

14. It is true that the Indian Legislature cannot impose an excise duty on the produce of cotton mills in Native States, or in French and Portuguese India; and it would not be expedient to attempt the levy of duties on goods crossing the boundary between British territory and Native States in the interior. But the imposition of any customs duties, or of excise duties on salt and liquors, necessitates either the maintenance of a customs line, or the arrangement of a customs union, between British territory and the Indian settlements of France and Portugal on the seaboard. Such a customs line or such a customs union could provide for the levy of duty on cotton fabrics, as well as on other dutiable goods brought into British India; and it is possible that Native States might, upon representations from your Government, consent to impose on the produce of cotton mills in their territories excise duties corresponding to those levied in British India. But at present the latest returns show only 9 cotton mills in Native and other territory as compared with 105 mills in British provinces and Berar; the total number of spindles in these nine mills is returned at 162,590, against 3,110,398, spindles in British provinces.

1 Mill at Indore.
3 Mills in the Nizam's territory.
2 Mills in Mysore.
2 Mills at Pondicherry.
1 Mill in Travancore.

15. If an excise duty were imposed by the Legislature, I anticipate that, with the co-operation of the millowners, means of levying and collecting the duty could be found in British provinces. The difficulty of checking claims to refund on exportation was not found to be insuperable in India before 1882, and such refunds are granted in other countries. And the practical difficulties, in the way of realizing and occasionally refunding excise duties on cotton manufactures, would hardly be a bar to the imposition of such duties, if the Legislature should find the measure to be unavoidable.

16. Should such a necessity unfortunately arise, it is important that, if possible, these duties should not be exposed to opposition on the ground that they are protective. I have, therefore, discussed the subject in the foregoing paragraphs, in order that any proposal which you may hereafter have to make upon the matter may be in a shape that will not be open to serious economical objection at the outset.

Extract from Despatch from the Government of India, to the Secretary of State for India,—No. 210, dated 7th August 1894.

We have the honour to acknowledge receipt of your Revenue Despatch No. 65, dated May 31st last, on the subject of the imposition of import duties upon cotton.

2. The Honourable Mr. Westland took an opportunity of making special enquiries into the details connected with this matter during a recent visit to Bombay. He has laid his conclusions and recommendations before us in the minute which we enclose.

3. We have considered the subject in Council, and as the plan which he suggests, namely, the levy of an excise duty on mill-manufactured yarns of counts above 24, seems to us to meet the conditions prescribed in the despatch above quoted, and to afford a solution of the difficulties connected with the levy of duties on imported cotton goods, we recommend it as the basis of legislation, if it should be necessary to strengthen our financial position during the coming cold weather.

Extract from Minute by the Honourable Mr. Westland dated 14th July 1894, regarding Excise duties on Indian Cotton Manufactures.

The main facts relating to the trade in woven goods are these:—

First, the Indian mills do not, as a matter of fact, produce yarns of better class than 30s. For the first time this year the Millowners' Association of Bombay collected statistics of all the productions in India; one mill only out of 141 refused its statistics. The results were—

Statement I.

Pounds of yarn spun—	
At Bombay	215,589,414
Elsewhere	130,086,279
Total...	345,675,693
Percentages of counts—	
10s and under	19·714
Above 10s and under 20s	59·633
„ 20s „ 30s	19·073
„ 30s „ 40s	1·453
„ 40s	·127
Total...	100

This being the first year of the collection of these statistics, no attempt was made to go into greater detail than the above; but the President of the Association estimates that at most only 6 per cent. of the whole can be put down as over 24s.

The main reason for this is that Indian cotton is not suitable for spinning higher counts; it does not give sufficient length of fibre. The trade, therefore, necessarily follows the limits imposed by the nature of its raw material. The mills also are constructed with reference to the ordinary counts of their spinning. What this means will be obvious from the following considerations. In the preparatory stages, i.e., up to the "roving" the mill at full work turns out a certain number of pounds of cotton. There are certain variations, to which I shall afterwards refer, which have to be introduced even in these preparatory stages with reference to the count of the final outturn, but generally speaking, the machinery in full work will turn out a fixed number of pounds per day. Now in the spinning department the outturn at full work depends on the number of revolutions, so that the full outturn is a certain length of yarns. If the mill is spinning 30s, this will use up only two-thirds of the number of pounds that it would use if it were spinning 20s, so that it can take off only two-thirds of what the preparatory stages can produce. In other words, if a mill which is adapted for spinning 20s is used for spinning 30s, one-third of the machinery of the preparatory stages must be kept idle. This effect is aggravated by the consideration that for the finer counts the mills have to be run somewhat slower.

Just as the machinery of Indian mills is adapted for the lower counts, so that of Lancashire is adapted for the higher. They use American cotton, which is of such a quality that it would be waste to employ it on goods under about 30s. It would obviously never pay Manchester to use up American cotton at four pence a pound in making a class of goods which their Indian competitors can make up as well out of cotton that costs only three pence. Moreover, Manchester has workmen of higher skill than the Indian, and it pays better to employ them also on the finer goods. The consequence is that, as a matter of fact, the ordinary Manchester goods which come to this country are about 30—a little lower and a little higher—and Manchester sends us also all the finer qualities up to 60s, and even finer. The reason why there was such a revolution of trade after 1878, when all goods not containing finer yarns than 30s were exempted from duty, was that the bulk of the goods were closely above and below this standard, and it required very little change in manufacture to reduce them all below it. This state of things still exists.

I do not know if any precise statistics exist regarding the counts of piece-goods, for they are not classified for trade purposes by counts; but of yarns (which are so classified and denominated) I have obtained very full statistics. For as Manchester and the Indian mills compete in piece-goods, so they also compete in the supply of yarns not only for the hand-loom industry that is spread all over India, but also for the supply of China and the East generally.

As regards Indian mills, only a small proportion of the yarns produced is used for mill-weaving. Of the 141 mills in existence, only about 64, or less than half, possess any looms at all; the rest are occupied solely in producing yarns for export and for hand-loom consumption; and among the 64 spinning and weaving mills, the weaving department absorbs only a portion of the outturn of yarns.

The following figures in millions of pounds give the totals of the production, the cotton used being 4,100,000 cwt., costing about Rx. 10,250,000:—

Yarns produced in India, 373 millions lbs.:

Sold and exported	170
Sold for hand-loom weaving	129
Used for mill-weaving	74
Total	373

I may add to these statistics the result of weaving the 74 million pounds of yarns—

Cloth exported	14
Consumed in India	70½
Total	84½

(A pound of yarn produces more than a pound of cloth, sizing, etc., being added; but of cotton about 100 pounds produce only some 77 pounds of yarn, the balance being dirt or waste.)

It will be seen, therefore, that the trade in yarns of Indian manufacture greatly exceeds the trade in cloths of Indian manufacture. I have said above that 94 per cent. of the amount produced is 24s and under and only 6 per cent. above 24s; but the Collector of Customs at Bombay has given me statistics of the exports there in 1892-93 and 1893-94, which show that of the exports the counts above 24 form only an insignificant proportion, considerably less than ½ per cent.

Now of yarns imported into India in the financial years 1892-93 and 1893-94, the amounts are—

	1892-93 lbs.	1893-94 lbs.
From the United Kingdom	37,337,449	41,642,142
Elsewhere	939,096	1,164,849
Total	38,276,545	42,806,991

of which Bombay, Madras, and Calcutta each received a little over ten millions. Of the imports into Bombay, a complete analysis, extending over 24 years, was recently made by the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, and the result of that analysis is given in Appendix A. It will be seen that—

(1) Of grey mule twist, only ·04 out of 27·21, or ·15 per cent., was of 24s and under;

(2) Of grey water twist, only ·15 out of 26·19, or ·57 per cent., was of 24s and under;

and the percentage in both cases has been for years gradually decreasing.

The gross figures for the calendar year 1893 are 8,500 pounds of 24s and under and 4,599,808 pounds over 24s.

The whole of the imported yarns are used for hand-loom weaving. The mills take none of it.

The facts therefore are that the Manchester trade and the Indian mills trade run on entirely different lines; the trade of the former is confined to goods of higher counts than 24, and that of the latter to 24s and lower counts. There is the single exception that the Indian mills produce for local consumption, but not for export, a small proportion of goods of higher count than 24s. This last is mostly produced from imported Egyptian cotton, and it is for the most part confined to a group of mills (the Petit group) which have gone in very largely for experiments in fine spinning and in fancy goods. I find that in 1892-93 some 28,000 cwt of Egyptian cotton were imported into India, and the Manager of the Petit Mills (Hon'ble Mr. N. Wadia) informed me it was mostly imported by himself. The other mills, by reason of the disadvantages I have above explained, confine themselves to lower counts.

In respect of Egyptian cotton, there is a possibility of competition between Manchester and India. Egypt lies midway, and the freight to India costs no more than the freight to England. But it would be hopeless for the Indian mills to attempt to compete with Manchester for American cotton. Not only is the distance greater, but the Indian manufacturer, if he imported American cotton, would have to import and pay freight on a lot of dirt, etc.; for, as above stated, the outturn of yarn is only 77 per cent. or so of the weight of the cotton. So that the Manchester manufacturer sending out yarn or cloth has in respect of American cotton a great advantage over the Indian spinner and weaver in having to pay freight on a smaller quantity of goods.

Besides, *cæteris paribus*, Lancashire starts with great advantage over India. The machinery costs less, for India has to pay freight, packing, and insurance; building and erecting are very expensive in India, especially under the head of European supervision. Coal lies next door to Manchester; the Bombay mills have to get theirs mostly from England. Moreover, depreciation is much greater in India, and the wages bill, I am informed, is at least as high; for, though each person costs much less, the number that has to be employed is greater and the individual labourer is much less efficient.

Another reason prevents the Indian millowner from attempting to compete by importing yarns and weaving from them. When a mill weaves from its own spinnings, the yarn is conveyed to the weaving department on its original spindles. A mill that purchases yarns to weave would have first to pay, in the price of the yarns, the cost of reeling and bundling and packing, and then in its own wages, also the cost of conveyance, unpacking, and unbundling. All this is prohibitive as a matter of competition, and I am informed that though in Lancashire some mills do weave from yarn spun elsewhere, it is done only where it is possible to convey the yarn upon its original spindles. It is certain that, as a matter of fact, no mill does weave, except in minute quantites, from imported yarns.

Manchester has a more serious rival in the Continent than it is likely ever to have in the Indian manufacturer; but this is more in the department of coloured, printed, and dyed goods and fancy goods than in grey or white piece-goods. These Continental goods are of counts which range from 20s to 34s, that is, from good Indian to ordinary Manchester. They are largely made of Indian cotton, which is exported for the purpose and mixed with American or similar cotton, so as to produce a finer quality of goods than can be made from pure Indian. Of raw cotton in 1892-93, the exports from India were 4,789,201 cwt., of which 528,403 went to the United Kingdom, 443,988 to Japan, and nearly all the rest, say, 3¾ million cwt., to the Continent of Europe. A leading firm in Bombay gives me the following statistics of exports from that city for eleven years in bales of 3¾ cwts.:—

Statement III.

	United Kingdom.	Continent.
1883-84 (Cotton year, July to June)	577,000	719,000
1884-85	267,000	521,000
1885-86	331,000	687,000
1886-87	397,000	750,000
1887-88	234,000	659,000
1888-89	385,000	900,000
1889-90	370,000	1,113,000
1890-91	114,000	957,000
1891-92	72,000	832,000
1892-93	40,000	776,000
1893-94	49,000	860,000

showing that the United Kingdom is ceasing to be a customer for these inferior grades of cotton, as it pays Manchester to go in more and more for the finer qualities of goods. Even of the above figures for the United Kingdom, about half, I believe, is re-exported to the Continent.

The statistics of imports into India for 1892-93 show the following figures under the three main sections of cotton fabrics (in thousands of yards):—

Statement IV.

Grey goods—	
United Kingdom	1,090,164
Continent of Europe	51
All others (chiefly America)	2,369
Total	1,092,584
White goods—	
United Kingdom	374,115
Continent of Europe	1,264
All others	980
Total	376,359
Coloured, printed, and dyed—	
United Kingdom	328,779
Continent of Europe	8,686
All others	1,646
Total	339,111

These are the figures for the totals of all qualities, and it will be seen that Manchester has not such a complete command of the market in respect of the last class as it has in the other cases. I am informed that these coloured and fancy goods are becoming popular in India, and that the Continent, more than Manchester, is cultivating the native taste and sending cheap goods to the improving market. In India the Petit group of mills alone attempt these manufactures.

From all that I have said, therefore, it is clear that—

(1) Of the manufactures of India, quite 94 per cent. is absolutely outside the range of any competition with Manchester, being the coarser quality of goods (24s and under) which Manchester cannot pretend to supply so cheaply as India.

(2) Manchester has an absolute monopoly of the finer qualities of goods, but the bulk of its trade consists in piece-goods of about 30s, and in yarns somewhat finer.

(3) Of goods of the counts 26 and over, India can produce them under difficulties and in small quantities, and to the extent to which it produces them it is in direct, but obviously somewhat unequal, competition with Manchester, that is, it is producing goods of a class that Manchester also lays down in India.

Six per per cent. of this amount, or say Rx. 860,000 worth of produce, may be considered as a possible competitor in the field of trade that is occupied by Manchester, that is, not only with the Rx. 24,600,000 worth of goods which Manchester sends yearly to India, but also with the large quantities which Manchester sends to China, Japan, and the East Coast of Africa, to which places India might (though as a matter of fact it does not) send part of its total competitive traffic of Rx. 860,000. The exports of Manchester to the East appear to be nearly 30 millions sterling, say Rx. 45,000,900. So that India gets less than 2 per cent. of the market for the finer goods, of which Manchester gets 98 per cent.

The only possible harm that can arise to Machester, if we were to impose an import duty of 5 per cent. without levying a countervailing duty on Indian manufactures, is that in this narrow margin—the Rx. 860,000 of Indian manufacture—the Indian mills, having no corresponding burden of taxation, might be able to absorb a larger share of the whole trade. The probability of their actually doing so may be judged from what I have above said of the greater facilities and the greater inducements that Indian mills have for extending the coarser rather than the finer qualities. But even should the effect of this advantage be to treble the existing production, it would take away from Manchester no more than Rx. 1,700,000 worth of trade out of its present total of Rx. 24,600,000 in India.

I have given careful consideration to the question of the best way in which to assess and levy an excise duty, and my proposal is to levy the duty upon yarns only and not upon woven cloth. The woven cloth will pay its duty by reason of its being made from dutypaid yarns, but the pratical difficulties of assessing duty after weaving, and of keeping any control or exercising any inspection over the weaving departments in order to provide for the levy of a duty, are very great. Moreover, yarns are just as much a competitive product as cloth, the bulk of the Indian yarns and the whole of the imported yarns being used for the hand-loom industries; and, of course, if we can make sure of taxing at the yarn stage, there is no necessity for our even asking any questions about the weaving stages.

There is no doubt in my mind that if the mills were required by law to deliver to an assessing officer a detail of the quantity of each count higher than 24 spun, sold or delivered to weaving department, we would have, by giving power to the assessing officer to inspect the records of working and delivery, an absolute security for the correctness of the return. No mill could work without providing at the same time ample means for the test; for the results of the various processes through which the cotton passes from bale to yarn have to be carefully tested and recorded, so as to ensure the accuracy of the final result.

I have no statistics to show which of the Indian mills spin counts over 24 and which do not. The present year was the first in which the Millowners' Association set about the collection of statistics of production, and they did not go into greater detail of classification than shown in Statement I. above, which groups in one total all above 20s and not above 30s. But my impression from the information I have gathered is that it is almost entirely on the Bombay side (including Central Provinces) that mills will be found which spin the higher counts. The North-Western Provinces cotton, for example, is of poor quality—only half-inch fibre —and taken by itself could not spin better than 12s. The mills in the North-Western Provinces import cotton from the Central Provinces in order to mix with their local cotton and improve the counts of their yarn. But for spinning the higher counts they are under the same disadvantage compared to the mills in the Central Provinces and Bombay as Bombay is under with respect to 40s and 60s when compared to Manchester.

I have left out of account cloths woven by hand-looms out of fine yarns spun by hand; the quantity is small, for the looms are in respect of the finer counts at any rate mostly supplied by mill-spun yarns, and such production is obviously out of all serious competition with mill industry.

A question will necessarily arise of how to arrange for drawbacks on export of duty-paid yarns; but I do not think it will present any difficulty. The amount of duty-paying yarns is only a small proportion of the trade, and a comparatively small proportion of the mills have anything to do with it. Of this small amount of duty-paying yarns again, only a small proportion is exported—it is for Indian consumption and not for export that it is manufactured. The usual rule that an exporter claiming drawback has to prove that he has paid duty on the goods he exports will probably be sufficient to provide for the case. If we base our assessment of duty on the millowners' records of business, it ought not to be difficult for him to identify exported goods with the duty he has paid.

Finally, I have not in my statement of the facts entered, so far as I am aware, upon any controversial matter. I had not, while in Bombay, to investigate conflicting evidence or reconcile opposing interest. I applied to the best sources, both on the importing and on the millowners' sides, for the information I required. I met on both sides with the greatest courtesy and the utmost readiness to give information; and I believe, I may say, that there is at least no doubt as to the facts.

Telegram from Secretary of State, London, to Viceroy, Camp,—dated 11th December 1894 6-5 p.m.

I have considered carefully in Council your Despatch of 7th of August. Cotton duty. Her Majesty's Government consider, in accordance with Resolutions of House of Commons of 1877 and 1879, and pledges given by Secretary of State in House of Commons on 27th of July and 16th of August last, duty must not be protective. Countervailing Excise duty is therefore necessary. I accept your proposal subject to two modifications; first, Import and Excise duty on yarns should be 5 per cent., same as on woven goods; second, in order to insure that duty shall not be protective, limit of exemption for yarns should be 20, not 24, but power may be taken in Act to raise limit hereafter by Executive action with consent of Her Majesty's Government, if experience shows that 20 is unnecessarily low. Subject to these conditions, I agree to the proposed legislation forthwith. Despatch follows by next mail.

THE Prime Minister visited the City, on Nov. 24, to make a presentation to the Rev. William Rogers, rector of Bishopsgate, on the occasion of his seventy-fifth birthday, and to open the Bishopsgate Institute, the establishment of which, with funds originally bequeathed for the purpose of providing doles for the poor, is mainly due to Mr. Roger's initiative. In declaring open the new institute, Lord Rosebery pointed out that bequests made long ago for some purpose which, although it might have been very useful in past ages, was now no longer beneficial, were quite rightly being diverted to other ends which would, according to the lights of the present generation, be more generally serviceable. Each generation, he said, must provide for itself. They must not lay rash or incautious hands upon ancient institutions, but, on the other hand, they must not let fanciful reverence or imagination be a bar against the utilisation of survivals of the past for the benefit of the present.

SAVES TIME AND MONEY.—Munk's Pulmonicon is a sure cure for troublesome hacking, dry or humid cough, cold, bronchitis and other Pulmonary diseases. Acts as a charm in relieving congested mucous membrane of the throat and Wind Pipe. As. 12, of MADON, SONS & Co.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, DECEMBER 15.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl has been pleased to accept the resignation by the Hon'ble Mr J Buckingham, CIE, of his office of Additional Member of the Council of the Govr Genl for the purpose of Making Laws and Regulations.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr W A Hertz is appointed to be an Assist Commr of the 4th grade in Burma.

PORT BLAIR.

Consequent on the death of Mr R Wimberley, 5th Assist Supt, Port Blair, the following appointments are made in the Port Blair Commission:—Mr W Jessop, 6th Assist Supt, to be 5th Assist Supt, vice Mr R Wimberley, deceased; and Mr H H D'Oyly, provisional 8th Assist Supt, to be 6th Assist, vice Mr W Jessop, promoted.

JUDICIAL.

Mr H F Aston, I C S, Bombay Estabt, is appointed to officiate as Judicial Commr of Lower Burma, during the absence on furlough of Mr E Hosking.

The services of Lieut E St A Wake, 10th Bengal Lancers, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal for employment as Cant Magte of Barrackpore and Dum Dum.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

The following reversions are ordered, with effect from 4th Dec 1894, in consequence of the return of Mr H C Hill, Conservator of Forests, 1st grade, Central Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, from the privilege leave granted him in the Notification of this Department, No 1135-F, dated the 8th ultimo:—Mr E P Dansey, offg 1st grade Consvr, Punjab, to 2nd grade; Lieut-Col C T Bingham, I S C, offg 2nd grade Consvr, Tenasserim Circle, Lower Burma, to 3rd grade; and Col J K Campbell, I S C, offg 3rd grade Consvr, Central Circle, N-W Provinces and Oudh, to Depy Consvr, 1st grade.

The following changes are ordered in consequence of the return of Mr J W Oliver, Conservator of Forests, 2nd grade, from the furlough granted him, Mr Oliver, to hold charge of the Eastern Forest Circle, Upper Burma, with effect from 8th Dec; Mr F B Dickinson, Consr, 3rd grade, Eastern Circle, Upper Burma, to hold charge of the Western Circle, with effect from 9th Dec; Mr A L Home, Consvr 1st grade, Upper Burma, is transferred to Assam; Mr A Smythies, offg Consvr, 3rd grade, Assam, is, on relief by Mr Home, re-transferred to the Imperial Forest School, Dehra Dun, as Depy Director; and Mr P J Carter, offg 2nd grade Consvr, Pegu Circle, Lower Burma, to revert to the 3rd grade, with effect from 8th Dec.

SURVEYS.

Lieut W M Coldstream, R E, Assist Engr, 2nd grade, Public Works Dept, Punjab, is appointed temporarily to the Survey of India Dept as an Assist Supt, 2nd grade.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, I S C, Offg Political Assist of the 1st class, and Assist to the British Agent at Gilgit, is granted furlough, for two years.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut C Ross, Assist to the Resident at Hyderabad, to be a [illegible] the 1st class, as described in the Code of Criminal P[illegible] within the limits of the Hyderabad Residency Baza[illegible] invest him within those limits with all the po[illegible] which a Magistrate of the 1st class may be inves[illegible] der that Code.

LEAVES AND APPOINTMENTS.

Mr M A N Hydri, Assist Accountant Genl, Bombay, is granted privilege leave for three weeks.

Mr I C Basu, Assist Comptroller General, is granted privilege leave for one month.

Mr J Bridgnell, Supt in the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General, is appointed to act as a Supernumerary Chief Supt during the absence on privilege leave of Mr. Basu and is placed in charge of the Forest Branch of the office of the Comptroller and Auditor General.

Mr L G Wait, Depy Postmaster Genl, 2nd grade, is appointed to officiate as Depy Postmaster General 1st grade, with effect from 18th Oct, 1894, during the absence on leave of Mr J W Pilkington.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H M M Brooke, I S C Depy, Assist Commissary Genl, 2nd class, on probation, is confirmed in that appointment.

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

6th Infantry—Surgn Lieut E H Sharman, I M S, Madras establishment, to be offg medical officer, vice Surgn Lieut G Bidie, on furlough.

MILITARY ACCOUNTS DEPARTMENT.

Mr N A Scobramania Aiyer, Assist Examiner, 1st grade, Military Accounts Dept, is promoted to Depy Examiner, 2nd grade, vice Mr T Saravana Moodelliar, deceased.

STAFF CORPS.

Second Lieut A W F Knox, R F Rifles, offg wing officer 19th Madras, Infy admitted to the Indian Staff Corps subject to confirmation by the Secy of State for India.

Second Lieut Knox will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H M's approval.

Second Lieut W Scott, Welsh Regit, offg wing officer, 12th Bombay Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

Second Lieut Scott will rank as Lieut in the Indian Staff Corps subject to H M's approval.

Lieut W A T McTaggart, Lancashire Fusiliers, offg squadron officer, 1st (The Duke of Connaught's Own) Bombay Lancers, having completed eighteen month' probationary service is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps.

FURLOUGH AND LEAVE.

The undermentioned officer is granted furlough out of India:—Capt G R Macmullen, I S C 6th Punjab In, Depy Insp Genl of Military Police, Burma, (p a) for nine months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rule for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Capt L J Howell, I S C, squadron commander, 16th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; Lieut G A Becher, I S C, squadron officer, 5th Bengal, Cavalry, for one year; Lieut L C Jones, I S C attached, 7th Bengal Cavalry, for one year; and Lieut J S Corlett, I S C, attached, 13th the Duke of Connaught's Regnt of Bengal Lancers, for six months.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on medical certificate under the leave rules for the Staff Corps; the leave to have effect in India from the date of being struck off duty till the date of sailing; the specified period to count from the date of leaving India:—Lieut W E G Lillingston, I S C, squadron officer, 1st Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, for one year.

Lieut S G Rivett Carnac, R E, Assist Engr, 1st grade, temporary Ex Engr, 4th grade, Military Works Dept, is granted leave out of India. (p a) for one year, under the leave rules applicable to regimental officers of the British Army serving in India.

Lieut W C Black, I S C, wing officer, 12th (The Kelat-i-Ghilzai) Regt of Bengal Infy, has been granted by the Secy of State for India leave out of India, (p a).

The undermentioned officers have been granted extentions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Capt H L Dodgson, I S C wing commander, 2nd (The Queen's Own) Regt of Bengal (Light) Infy (m c) for three months; Lieut E V Martin, I S C, wing officer, 18th Bengal Infy, (p a) for six days; and Lieut E R Morton, I S C, wing officer and Adjt, 31st (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy, (p a) for two months.

Lieut W W Warner, I S C, squadron officer, 3rd Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, is granted leave in India, (p a) for one month, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps.

Major-Genl J R B Atkinson, General List, Infantry, is permitted to reside out of India.

The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

Captains to be Majors—A L Sinclair, D S O, J Lamb and Bt-Major A R Martin.

Lieuts to be Captains—H I E Palmer, T Webster, M Stevens, G L'H Sanders and W C Barratt.

Second-Lieuts to be Lieuts—P H Dundas, C I F O Johnes, J D Cadell, W B T Abbey, J E Hughes, J H K Stewart, B M L Brodhurst, J S Corlett, R L Ricketts, G M G Parker, C R Harbord, E G W Pratt and W F Stewart.

COLONEL'S ALLOWANCE.

The undermentioned Colonels of the Indian Staff Corps are admitted to the colonel's allowance:—R C R Clifford, C B, H S Jarrett, L J H Grey, C S I, R G Jenkins, W C Anderson, C B, H M Pratt, C B, C H Cantor, G A Jacob, T O Underwood and C A Porteous.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST.

Sub Condr C A Calvert, clerk, Qr Mr Genl's Dept, Intelligence Branch, to be Conductor; and Sergt W D Gray, clerk, office of the Adjut Genl in India, to be Sub-Conductor—with effect from the 9th Nov 1894, vice Condr G S Newbold, transferred to the pension establishment.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—BENGAL.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary R Horniman, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum to be Depy Commissary, seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary T Reynolds, Head Overseer, Gun Powder Factory, Ishapore, to be Depy Commissary, seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, Subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary R S Wildey, Overseer, Gun Powder Factory, Ishapore, to be Depy Commissary seconded, and to be have the honorary rank Capt, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary W Scott, Head Overseer, Small Arms Ammunition Factory, Dum Dum, to be Depy Commissary seconded, and to have the honorary rank of Capt to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut and Assist Commissary T Hindle, to be Depy Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Capt, subject to H M's approval.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary H Saw, Head Overseer, Harness and Saddlery Factory, Cawnpore, to be Assist Commissary, second.

Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary Patrick Wyer, to be Assist Commissary.

Supernumerary Hony Lieut and Depy Assist Commissary J McPherson, to be absorbed in his grade and seconded.

Condr J E Newell, to be Depy Assist Commissary, and to have the honorary rank of Lieut, subject to H M's approval.

Sub Condr C Bettesworth, clerk, office of the Inspr Genl of Ordnance, Western Circle, Bengal to be Condr seconded.

Sub Condr W C Galloway, to be Condr, with effect from the 1st Dec, 1894, vice Hony Capt and Depy Commissary George Bailey, retired.

Hony Capt and Depy Commissary G Bailey, Ordnance Dept is permitted to retire from the service.

REWARDS.—ORDER OF BRITISH INDIA.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to make the following admission to the Order of British India, with effect the date specified:—To the 2d class, with the title of "Bahadur"—Subadar Major Wazir Singh, 3 rh Regt (5th Burma Battn), Madras Infy, vice pensioned Subadar Major Shaikh Ahmed, Bahadur, late of the 1st Madras Lancers, deceased.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

1st Battn, Calcutta Vol Rifle Corps. H B St Leger, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Mussoorie Vol Rifle Corps, G R Miles, Gent, to be Second Lieut, vice Freeman, transferred to the supernumerary list.

Dacca Vol Rifle Corps, S J Douglas, Esq, to be Major Comdt, vice Jenkins, deceased.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles, H J Clark and J W M Hawes, Gent, to be Second Lieut, to complete the establishment.

Berar Vol Rifle Corps, Second Lieut J T B D Sewell, to be Lieut, vice Aitken, resigned.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub Lieut C S Hickman, R I M, to be a supernumerary Assist Surveyor, 4th class, Marine Survey of India.

Sub Lieut C Gardner, R I M, was appointed to the Marine Survey of India.

PUBLIC WORKS DAPARTMENT.

Lieut Col S Smith, RE, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways and Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways Assam, is appointed Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Lucknow.

Mr H A F Currie, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, temporary rank, State Railways, is appointed to officiate as Depy Consulting Engr to the Govt of India for Railways, Assam.

Baboo Jadub Lall Dutt, Accountant 1st grade, and Hon Assist Examiner, attached to the office of the Examiner of Telegraph Accounts, is appointed to officiate as Depy Examiner of Accounts, class II (new classification), during the absence of Mr D R White, Examiner of Accounts, on privilege leave.

Mr H H Roden, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, Central Provinces, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr S K L Yeats, Examiner of Accounts, is, on return from leave, posted to the office of the Examiner of Public Works Accounts, Punjab.

Mr J F H Collet, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, State Railways, has been permitted to retire from the service of Government.

Mr M J Chabrel, Ex Engr, 2nd grade, State Railways, is, on return from leave, posted to the Establishment under the Director General of Railways for employment on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

When white light is passed through a prism of glass it is split up into a stripe of coloured bands, red, yellow, green, blue, and violet, which is called the spectrum. It is well-known, however, that beyond the range of these visible rays, at either end, that is to say, beyond the red on one side and the violet on the other, there are invisible or dark rays. Some of these dark rays beyond the red end of the spectrum can be rendered visible by holding a piece of canary coloured uranium glass in them. The glass is seen to glow in the darkness. Sulphate of quinine has a similar property of showing these dark rays, by transforming them from a longer to a shorter wave length.

This phenomenon is called fluorescence, and is now regarded by physicists as of the same nature as ordinary phosphorescence. It seems, in fact, to be a slow and more permanent kind of phosphorescence. Professor Dewar has recently found that at such low temperatures as 180 to 200 degrees Centigrade below the freezing point of water, celluloid, paraffin, ivory, horn, India-rubber, and other substances, after being excited by the magnesium or the electric light, become phosphorescent, emitting a greenish or bluish light. Impure water, alcohol, glycerine, and colourless salts are also phosphorescent under extreme cold. On the contrary, luminous paint made from phosphorescing sulphide of calcium, when excited by light and cooled down to 80 deg. below zero, loses its phosphorescence, as M. Pictet has also shown.

An egg, when exposed to light and cooled to 180 deg. below zero, was found by Professor Dewar to shine as a blue globe. A feather also was rendered distinctly luminous this way in a dark room. So were cotton, wool, paper, leather, linen, sponge, tortoise shell, and a white flower of the Dianthus. As a rule, coloured glasses, papers and alcohol did not exhibit the phosphorescence. Milk was more phosphorescent than water, white of egg than yolk, and in general white substances more than coloured. Metals also phosphorsce, but evidently owing to some organic substance deposited on the surface, because the effect disappears with ignition. This observation, we may add, helps to explain a curious phenomenon seen by Dr. Kane in the Arctic regions, on a cold stormy night, namely, the phosphorescence of a pistol. Another curious fact brought out by Professor Dewar is that while ordinary chemical action ceases at these low temperatures, certain photographic plates, such as Eastman's are still fairly sensitive to light, and able to produce a picture.

We all know the peculiar appearance of the "new moon in the old one's arms" and this has usually been ascribed to "earth shine," or the reflection of the earth's light from the dark surface of the moon. But although earth shine may account for some of this ash light on the moon, it is doubtful whether it does for all. When the moon is eclipsed we still see a light from the part in the shadow of the earth, more reddish than the usual earth shine. Moreover, an effect similar to the ash light of the moon has been seen on the planet Venus, which cannot be referred to earth shine. May we not have in the phenomena of phosphorescence on explanation of these effects, and also of some curious glows in the aurora borealis?

Mr. Norman Lockyer once saw the sun appear of a vivid green colour through the steam of a little paddle-boat on Lake Windermere; and it has been observed that the shadow of a jet of steam cast on a white screen becomes a dark orange brown colour when the steam is electrified. Mr. John Aitkin F. R. S. has recently studied such effects by ejecting steam and dust in glass tubes, and observing the changes of colour they produce in lights seen through the medium. Lovely greens and blues as deep of those of the sky, but softer and richer can be produced in this way. When the cloud in the tube is thickened by increasing the pressure of the steam or adding dust particles, the green changes to blue and the blue to dark yellowish brown. But between the blue and yellow there is a critical point when all colour disappears and the light is darkened.

The condensation of the steam may also be produced by a flash of electricity, a jet of cold air, or otherwise. However effected, the condensation changes the colour by altering the size of the small drops of water in the tube, and the shade or depth of colour by their number in a given space. The colours thus become a simple means of estimating the dustiness of a room, which housewives and sanitary inspectors might employ. They have at their hand a little instrument for the purpose invented by Mr. Aitken, namely, the "koniscope," or dust-seer to which we have already referred in this column. It is only necessary to admit the air of the room into the test tube of the koniscope, and compare the colour seen in it with grades of blue glass on the instrument. Some 50,000 particles of dust in the shape of a centimetre the centimetre is about one fifth of an inch give a mere thing, of blue, 80,000 a very pale blue, 500,000 a pale blue, 1,500,000 a fine blue 2,500,000 a deep blue, and 4,000,000 a very deep or black blue.

The Allgemeine Elektricitats Gesselschaft, a German firm of electricians have brought out a life buoy which is lighted by electricity. The buoy contains a charged accumulator capable of feeding a glow lamp of 16 candle-power for six hours. The current starts the light as soon as the buoy is detached from its lashing, and the light beam is visible 2,000 yards owing to lenses surrounding the lamp, which is further protected by a wire cage. The buoy weighs about 112lbs.

An American scientific journal cites a curious instance of the sense of locality in a horse. In or about the year 1856 a colt was born on a farm in Aroostock County, Maine, and sold to a doctor in Houlton, who rode it as a cavalryman in the Civil War for five years, during which it went through many adventures in the Red River campaign and elsewere. Nevertheless, when the doctor, on his way home, rode past the lane leading up to the farm in Aroostock County, where the horse was born ten years before, it turned up towards the house of its in fancy as confidently as though it had only left the place half an hour before.

The Zede submarine torpedo boat is a vessel shaped like a cigar, 131 feet long, and she displaces, when submerged, 266 tons of water. She is propelled by electricity stored in 300 accumulators. During a recent trial at Toulon she attained a speed of 8 knots, and kept going for 3 hours, but was never quite below the surface of the water. The fumes from the accumulator are said to have been disagreeable to her crew.

Some of Schiaparelli's opinions with respect to Mars will be interesting at the present time. He regards the white patches seen at the poles as really snow, and considers the atmosphere of the planet as differing little from our own in composition, and, above all, very rich in the vapour of water, as shown by the spectroscopic work of Vogel and others. It would follow that the temperature on Mars, despite its greater distance from the sun, is similar to that of the earth; because, if it were very low (from 50 to 60 degrees below freezing point, as some have thought), the vapour would freeze out. At every revolution of Mars round the sun a flood, due to the melting of the polar snows, submerges the northern region, and this flood extends to a great distance by reason of the network of channels over the surface of the planet. But for these channels the land would be arid and perhaps lifeless over much of the surface, because it seldom rains in Mars, if at all

The surface of the earth, as seen by an observer, in space, would appear nearly half clouded over. The poles especially would be obscured, the temperate regions partially hid, and the seas of the tropics would show as long parallel layers corresponding to the zone of equatorial calms; but in every zone of Mars the atmosphere is always or nearly always clear enough to show even the details of its surface. The existing vapours do not seriously interfere with observation. Here and there, especially over the islands of the Mare Australis and the continents af Elysium and Tempe, white spots are seen changing their shape and position, but they are not extensive. They are oftenest seen at morning and evening, and disappear at noon. These may be clouds, because clouds reflect sunlight from there upper surfaces, but they are more probably foge, or even the mists dew and hoar frost. The climate of Mars, is fine, is like that of a clear day on a high mountain; fierce sunshine by day, and refrigeration by unchecked radiation in to space by night. Hence it is one of extremes by day and night, and from one long season to another. If there are clouds, they probably cirrus, that is, masses of snow crystals such as form at heights of 17,000 to 20,000 feet on the earth.

The surface of Mars is very different from that of the earth. The sea called Mare Australis, containing many islands, covers about one-third of its surface; and the continents are broken up by gulfs and branching channels, as well as inland seas, of which the Hadriacum and Tyrrhenum join the oceans by wide mouths, and the Cimmerium, Sirenum, and Lake of the Sun by narrow channels. Schiaparelli ascribes the curious doubling of these channels to organic causes, such as vegetation or animals, rather than to inorganic causes. The colour of the seas in Mars varies with time and place from an absolute black to a light grey or ashen colour; but is generally a greyish brown. The colour usually becomes darker as the sun approaches the zenith and summer comes. The colour of the land varies from dark red to yellow and even white.

Herr Nienhaus, a German chemist has found a means of preserving the colours of dried flowers, even the most delicate poppies. Ammonia in the air is the main cause of flowers losing their tints, and so Herr Nienhaus presses his specimens between paper which has been previously saturated with a solution of 1 per cent. of oxalic acid in water. This acid can, of course, be obtained from a chemist and druggist at a trifling cost.

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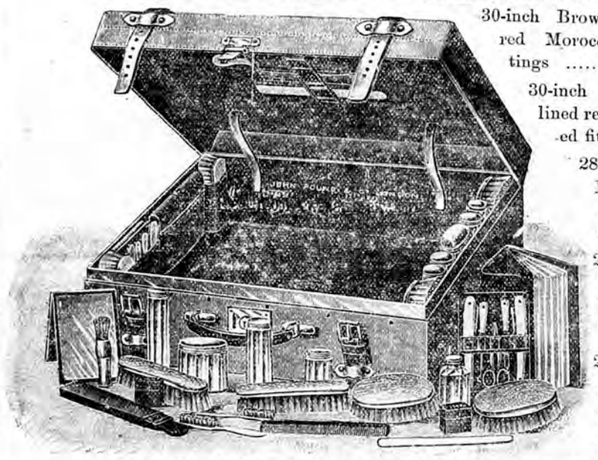
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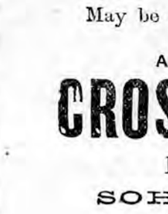


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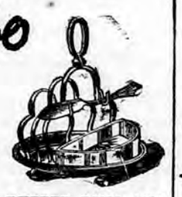
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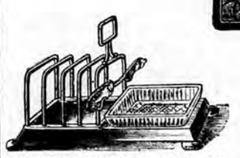
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